

OUR PAST AND OUR FUTURE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, THOMAS STONE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview of the Site

The Thomas Stone National Historic Site, known since the 1600's as Haberdeventure, is a 322-acre property located in Charles County, Maryland. Formerly a working farm, the site has been owned and administered by the United States Government since 1982. It was opened to the public in 1992. Today the site serves to enhance local heritage tourism in conjunction with eleven other historic sites in the area which are open to the public.

The Southern Maryland region where Charles County is located is an area with historic roots dating from the mid-seventeenth century. The region was settled slowly, with agricultural production being the prominent lifestyle. The area continues to be primarily agricultural today, and although within commuting distance of Washington, D.C., it has retained much of its rural character.

Although this region developed as a plantation economy, the landscape development of the Thomas Stone National Historic Site finds its significance in the middle-class traditions of country seats and farming rather than as an upper-class plantation. As such, the site provides an opportunity to interpret the development of farming practices from the late-eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Intertwined with the prominent farming themes at Haberdeventure¹ can be found the themes of slavery practices, tenant farming, and the passing of land through 166 years of Stone family ownership. The site also exhibits layered remnants of both designed and vernacular landscape features from its various periods of occupation, all of which were particular to middle-class farming enterprises. Haberdeventure gains its social importance primarily from its association with Thomas Stone, one of

Maryland's four signers of the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Stone acquired the property on December 13, 1770, and used it as his primary residence until he moved his family to a new home in Annapolis in 1783. Thomas Stone built the existing central portion of the house at Haberdeventure and, until 1783, played a significant part in developing the farm. Successive generations of Stone family descendants owned and occupied the farm until 1936.

The detailed history of the property provided in the ensuing chapters is organized according to the major periods of ownership of the site.

Although the property has passed through a series of twelve owners since the original patent in 1682, four of these transactions were prior to Thomas Stone's ownership. There were in fact only six periods of ownership that had a deep and lasting effect on the physical form of the property. These were:

- 1770 to 1787 - Thomas Stone. Thomas Stone acquired all of the present day land called Haberdeventure by 1787. Although Haberdeventure comprised only a portion of his total land holdings in Charles County, Haberdeventure was his home and his country seat. Eleven members of an extended family lived with him and his immediate family on the site, and continued to call Haberdeventure home even after Thomas and his family moved to Annapolis. As closely as can be determined given the available information, it was during Thomas Stone's ownership that the formal landscape terraces were designed to the south of the main house, and the farm developed into a cohesive working landscape.
- 1831 to 1873 - William Briscoe Stone. The period of time between Thomas Stone's death and William Briscoe's purchase of Haberdeventure in 1831 left the property in the hands of family managers

¹ The name Haberdeventure has gone through a variety of changes in spelling throughout the years. The initial patent in 1682 spelled the name "Habberdeventure" but by the time Thomas Stone purchased the property in 1770, documents used the spelling which appears in this writing. For this reason, even though 20th century documents spell the name "Haber de Venture," we have used the spelling of Thomas Stone's ownership.

and tenant farmers. Once William Briscoe Stone (Thomas Stone's nephew) bought the property, he continued to develop it as a working farm. William Briscoe Stone was keenly interested in farming and was recognized during his time for implementing new farming practices.

- 1873 to 1913 - Margaret G. Stone. Born at Haberdeventure, Margaret (daughter of William Briscoe Stone) lived on the farm her entire life. She followed in her father's footsteps and maintained the farm with the help of tenants until her death.

- 1913 to 1936 - Michael G. Stone. Upon inheriting the farm from his aunt Margaret, Michael immediately moved his family to Haberdeventure. Along with his job as a local teacher, he continued to farm at Haberdeventure until his death in 1932. The property was subsequently sold out of the Stone family in 1936.

- 1945 to 1982 - The Vischer Period. After some years of neglect, Haberdeventure was bought by Peter and Ruth Vischer for use initially as a cattle farm and then as a horse farm. During this period the property was intensively developed and farmed. Extensive ornamental gardens were installed around the house, and several outbuildings were added.

- 1982 to Present - U.S. Government. After the Government obtained the property in 1981, no further agriculture

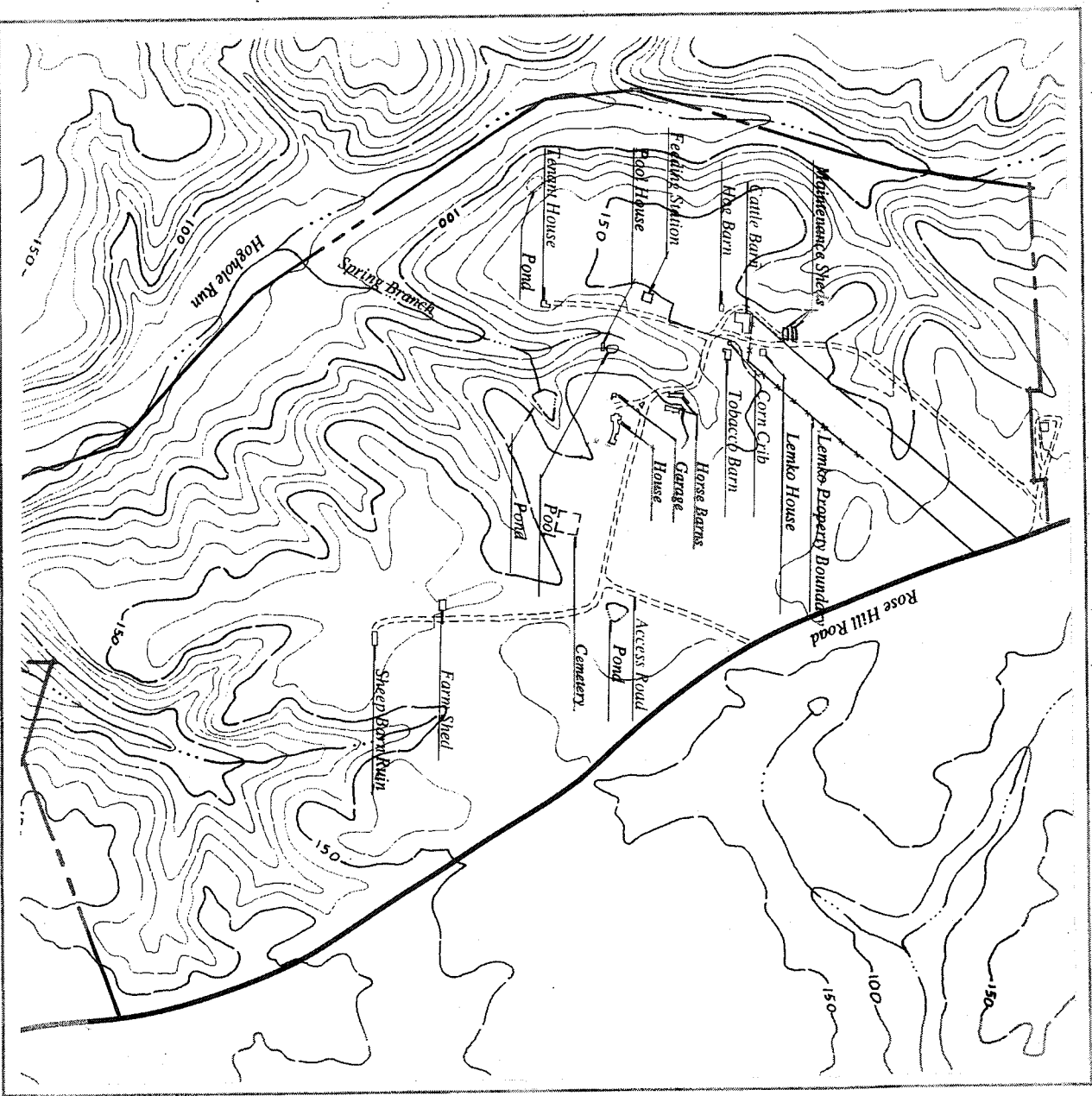


Figure 1: 1993 Plan of Existing Features and Circulation.

took place on the farm. During this time, ornamental plantings around the house were removed, along with some of the twentieth-century outbuildings.

The boundaries of Haberdeventure as they exist today contain the core historical areas of the property. Haberdeventure maintains its significant historical boundary along Rose Hill Road. It encompasses the majority of the original Hansons Plains and Haberdeventure patents dating from 1682 and 1725.

Although the agricultural areas and outbuildings have suffered from years of neglect, the broad field spaces and lanes and drives which provided the setting for farm life remain in evidence. The farming landscape as it developed during the past 200 years has been retained. The designed and ornamental areas surrounding the house have been nearly lost, however, with the removal of the Vischer-era gardens, and remnants of earlier plantings have been obscured. The structure of the terraces, presumed to be of the Thomas Stone period, remain largely intact.

Other site features, such as the Stone family cemetery, also survive intact, although questions remain regarding an adjacent slave cemetery to the east of the existing plot. Slave quarters and other possible tenant dwellings have disappeared, as have such ancillary outbuildings as privies, a meat house, a wash house, a dairy, and a corn crib for which there are historical references.

1.2 Significance of the Site

1.2.1 Project Background

The National Park Service General Management Plan (GMP), approved in 1990 and revised in 1995, was based on the initial body of documentation prepared for the site. This documentation included an *Historic Structures Report* prepared by James T. Wollen in 1987 and an *Historic Resource Study* prepared by John M. Wearmouth in 1988. These draft reports formed the basis of the decisions for the property evident in the *General Management Plan of 1990*, and the *Interpretive Prospectus of 1990*. However, neither of these two historic documentation reports adequately developed the importance of the historic landscape. There is now an opportunity to incorporate the new findings within the General Management Plan, and relate recommendations within the GMP to the landscape significance of the site.

The draft *Historic Structures Report*, by definition, did not include significant information about the landscape, nor did it include information on structures other than the main house. Thus, little documentation regarding the periods and significance of the structures and remnants existing on the site was provided in this report. Appendix 8 provides descriptions and photographs of all of the existing outbuildings. Research documenting the main house was also incomplete and did not relate the house to its context in the surrounding landscape.

The draft *Historic Resource Study* sets a context for the site, but it contains little information on the site itself or its actual use. The report is divided into four sections: Property History, Land Use History, Biographical History and Legislative History. The property history section, while providing a cursory overview of the changes in property boundaries, does not go into detail. The land use section, while providing some useful background information, also does not provide the specifics necessary to fully evaluate the landscape.

Without the benefit of a detailed landscape history, it is not surprising that some of the decisions made in the *General Management Plan* and the *Interpretive Prospectus* are not supported by the more recent research and documentation of the site. The conclusions and recommendations

presented in this Cultural Landscape Report will require a careful analysis of these prior decisions and re-evaluation of their appropriateness to the site.

1.2.2 Administrative Context

On November 10, 1978, Public Law 95-625 authorized the Thomas Stone National Historic Site and directed the Secretary of the Interior to purchase the property. The Act authorized a total of \$600,000 for land acquisition and an additional \$400,000 for development of the site. The legislation did not include any specific purpose for the site.²

However, legislative intent can be gained from the floor comments of the Senate and the House. The Honorable Robert E. Bauman, Representative from Maryland, commented on July 10, 1978 that:

"By the House's action today we have approved acquisition and repair of the Thomas Stone home by the National Park Service which already has designated Habre-de-Venture as a National Historic Landmark. This site could easily be restored to its full beauty and operated as a working colonial residence and farm, much as is done by the National Park Service at the birthplace of George Washington, "Wakefield" in Westmoreland County, Virginia."³

Additionally, the Honorable Charles Mathias, Jr., Senator from Maryland, commented on October 12, 1978 on the floor of the Senate:

"Mr. President, on behalf of Senators Sarbanes, Humphrey, and Case, I am pleased to see that the subcommittee has included in this bill the Thomas Stone House, known as Habre-de-Venture, as a National Historic Site and has authorized its acquisition by the National Park Service."⁴

Although the park was authorized as a National Historic Site in 1978, no appreciable new development took place, and the site was not officially opened for visitors until May of 1992. The initial step toward opening the site was taken in September of 1987 with the preparation of a task directive for the development of a General Management Plan. In April, 1988, a *Draft Alternative Concepts Report* was presented to the public. With public input into the management alternatives, the *General Management Plan* was completed and published in 1990.

The management objectives listed in the Plan are as follows:

1. **To preserve and protect** the resources of the Thomas Stone National Historic Site that are essential for commemorating Thomas Stone, a member of the Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Maryland State Senator, and prominent lawyer.
2. **To manage and protect** the natural resources of the site consistent with the need to interpret agrarian lifestyles and re-establish historic landscapes.
3. **To rehabilitate** those structural and landscape elements which are essential for interpreting Habre de Venture [sic], the home of Thomas Stone, as well as 19th century farming practices and buildings which lend to the history of the site.

It is important to note that in the *General Management Plan*, the date of restoration of the site is targeted to 1900. For reasons that will be more fully explained later in this report, this period may not be appropriate for the interpretation of the landscape. The landscape was in decline in 1900, when an elderly Margaret Stone was managing the farm with the aid of tenant farmers. Although a considerable amount of additional documentation for the site has been produced, relatively little

² Thomas Stone National Historic Site, 92 Stat. 3510, Pub. L. 95-625, sec. 510.

³ Legislative History of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, Congressional Record - House, p. 467.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Congressional Record-Senate, p. 882.

documentation has been found regarding the landscape of Thomas Stone's farm during his lifetime.

1.2.3 Project Goals

The goal of this Cultural Landscape Report is to provide a detailed account of the changes in the landscape from Thomas Stone's period to the present. The required documentation has been categorized and prioritized in the following manner:

1. Property history directly applied to the site, and mapped as closely as possible on topographic maps, to visually track the changes in boundaries over time and provide clues to the relative locations of site features.
2. Land use patterns including field patterns and use, original patterns and placement of orchards and gardens, circulation systems within the property, agricultural production including types and amounts per year, livestock management and crop rotation practices, and slaves and tenant farmers.
3. The identification of agricultural and ancillary domestic support buildings and structures such as garden and yard enclosures, and types and placement of fencing.
4. The history of slavery on the site, including housing, sustenance, personal maintenance, emancipation and its effect on the economic viability of the farm.
5. The designed landscape, including formal features and ornamental plantings.
6. The documentation of existing site features.

1.3 Methodology

The preparation of this Cultural Landscape Report rests on three bodies of research: review of documentary records, review of existing and contemporaneous archaeological investigations, and careful inventory and analysis of existing site conditions. An integration of these three bodies of information resulted in a detailed analysis of the site.

As consultants to John Milner Architects, Inc., the research team, composed of Land Ethics, Inc. and J. Richard Rivoire, reviewed a variety of primary documents. The Cultural Landscape Report was completed simultaneously with a documentary research effort completed by Richard Rivoire.⁵ Thus, the report leans heavily on primary documents reviewed and abstracted by Rivoire. The documentary materials reviewed by Rivoire included the archival collections of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; the Maryland State Archives Hall of Records, Annapolis; the Charles County Courthouse, LaPlata; Southern Maryland Studies Center, Charles County Community College; and the Library of Congress, along with a small number of public and private manuscript collections. The Southern Maryland Study Center's collections included microfilm copies of the William Briscoe Stone Papers located at Duke University. In addition, local court, land and probate records were also reviewed.

The research also focused on all available map and photographic records. These included U.S. Geological survey maps beginning in 1911, aerial photographs beginning in 1937, and photographs of the site beginning circa 1900.

With a firm basis in primary documentary sources, the preparers of this Cultural Landscape Report also completed a careful analysis of the site. With information gleaned from the aerial photography and documentary sources, all existing site features were located on the ground and their condition documented. The area surrounding the main house was the most

intensively documented by location of feature, and size, location and species of existing plants.

David Gailey, Bay Watershed Forester, was invited to the site and completed a forest delineation and interpretation. This information is invaluable in determining the extent and locations of historic field patterns. In addition, information obtained from the Maryland Natural Heritage Program located a rare and endangered plant on the site, a state listed species under the Federal Threatened and Endangered Species Program.⁶

Notwithstanding the intensive research effort that went into the preparation of this report, the effort was hampered by a lack of specific landscape and agricultural references. There were few references to gardens of any kind in the written sources. Agricultural practices were described in slightly more detail; however, additional research is required before a complete picture can be drawn of farming at Haberdeventure. The Recommendations section at the end of this report lists directions for further archaeological and documentary research needs.

⁶ The name and location of the plant is confidential. Further information can be obtained directly from the Maryland Natural Heritage Program, Tawes Building, Annapolis, Maryland.

2.1 Regional Context of Haberdventure

2.1.1 Geographic Location

Haberdventure is located in Charles County in Southern Maryland, six miles west of La Plata, the County seat. Although Charles County is located within commuting range of the District of Columbia, and thus subject to increasing development pressure, much of this area retains vestiges of its rural agrarian past.

Charles County, like much of the Chesapeake region, was settled by English speaking colonists during the first part of the seventeenth century.¹ At that time the primary mode of transportation was by water. Consequently, most early settlements were built along navigable waterways. Among these was Port Tobacco, which was established as one of three ports in Charles County in 1684 by an Act of the Maryland Assembly. Originally called Chandler's Town, Port Tobacco played an important role in Haberdventure's history of development.²

Port Tobacco had historical significance even before the advent of European colonists. It was the site of an Indian settlement called Potobac long before Captain John Smith noted it in 1608.³ By the mid-eighteenth century, the town was recognized throughout the colonies as one of Maryland's premier centers of commerce and transatlantic trade.⁴ During this period, the emphasis was on colonial trade rather than the development of an American colony and society. Thus, British merchants

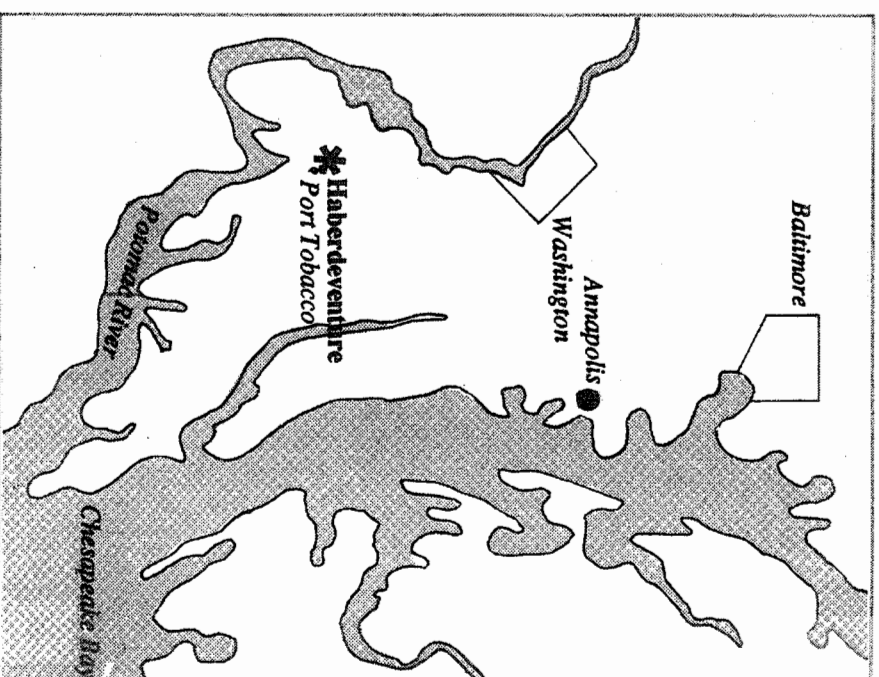


Figure 2: A map of the Tidewater region showing the location of Haberdventure.

1 For a more detailed history of the region, see Margaret Klaphor, and Paul Dennis Brown, *The History of Charles County, Maryland*, La Plata, Maryland: Charles County Tercentenary Inc. 1958, and Jean B. Lee, *The Social Order of a Revolutionary People: Charles County, Maryland, 1733-1786*, Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Virginia, 1984.

2 In early writings and maps, Port Tobacco was often called Portobacco although the proper name after 1727 was Charles Town. The name was formally changed to Port Tobacco in 1816.

3 J. Richard Rivoire, "Port Tobacco Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Resource History, 1989.

4 *Ibid.*

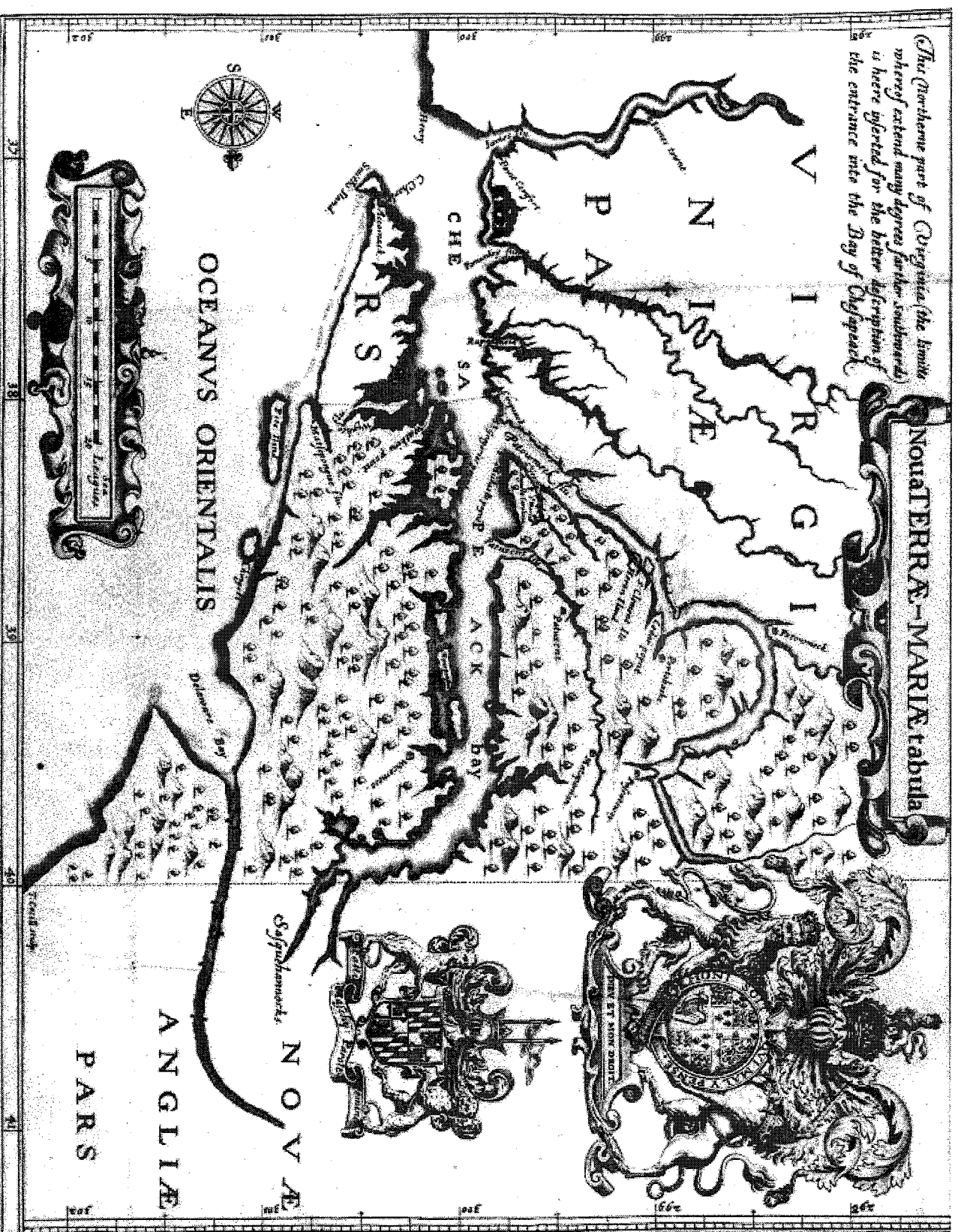


Figure 3: Map of the Tidewater region in 1635, Noua Terrae-Mariae tabula. (John Work Garrett Library, Johns Hopkins University)

were the lifeblood of Port Tobacco's economy as well as its principal landowners.⁵

With the Revolution came the loss of Port Tobacco's British merchants and European trade contacts, leading to the beginning of the town's decline in importance. By the end of the eighteenth century, Port Tobacco's viability as a port suffered dramatically from the siltation of the creek and river caused by excessive deforestation and poor soil management practices.

However, for a time, Port Tobacco remained central to the economic, political and social life of the county until the railroads favored the development of other communities such as La Plata.

With the burning of the Port Tobacco courthouse in 1892, a concerted effort was made to re-examine the location of the county seat. This led to the preparation of a map in 1895 by Capt. H.C. Page, County Surveyor, which was "designed for the purpose of showing the relative proximity to the geographical

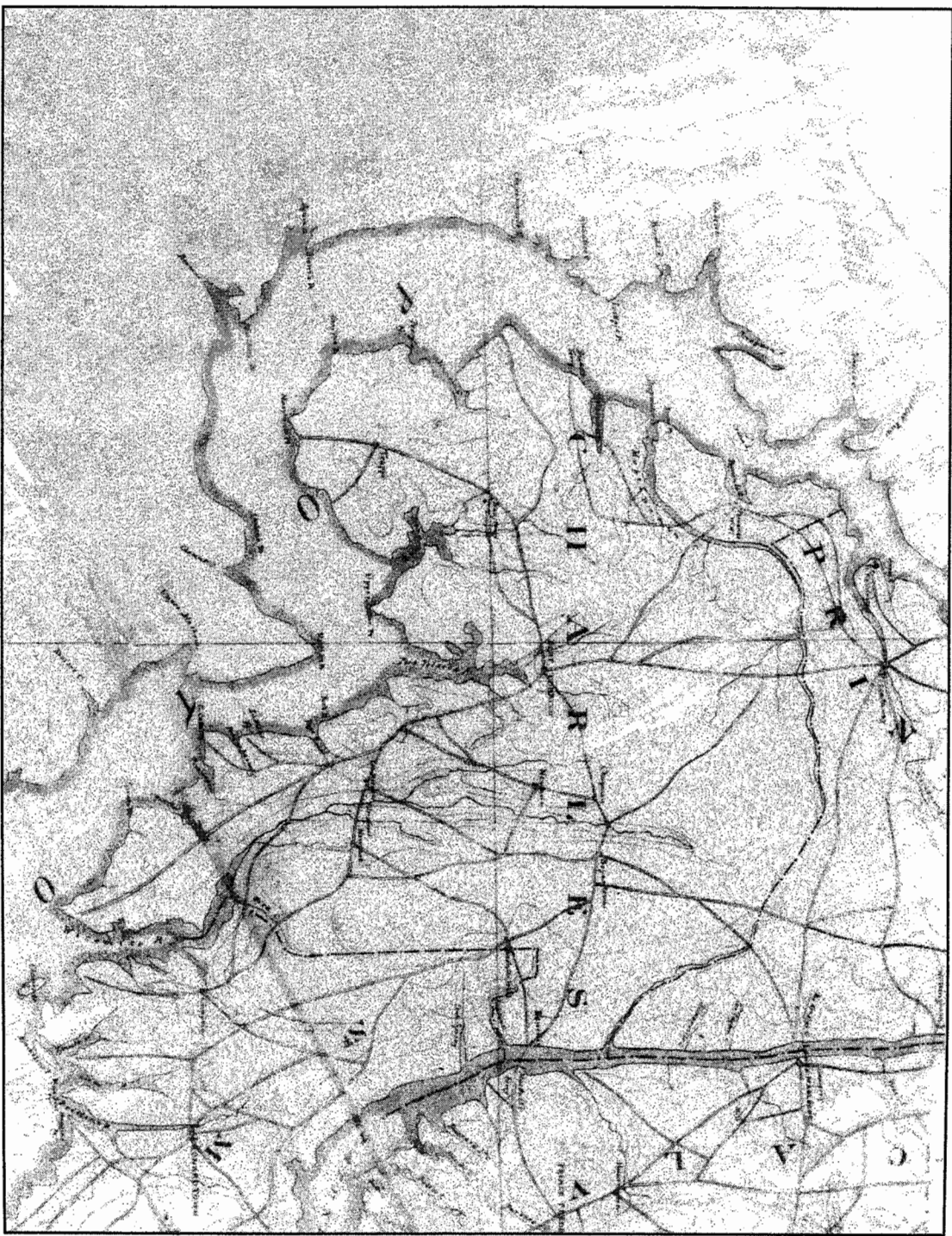


Figure 4: Regional Context 1836 - Map by J. N. Alexander, 1836. (National Archives)

center of the county of the three points Port Tobacco, Chapel Point and La Plata; together with the course and concentration of the public roads as now laid out,..."⁶ The County Surveyor went on to observe that "All the public roads of the county now converge and form a centre at Port Tobacco... without any change or alteration in the public roads as now laid out, and it would be as convenient of access from all sections of the county, as any other point that could be selected."⁷ In spite of the expressed preference of many people at the time to keep the county seat at Port Tobacco, it was moved to La Plata due in part to the viability of the railway. As a result, Port Tobacco lost its primary justification for existence and soon ceased to be a commercial center.⁸

Proximity to Port Tobacco was historically important to the development of Haberdventure as a market for farm produce, and as the location of Thomas Stone's law practice and mill. Just as important was Haberdventure's location at the intersection of two major colonial roadways: the Port Tobacco-Piscataway Road, later called Rose Hill Road, and the Port Tobacco-Mattawoman Road, later called Glymont Road and now abandoned.

2.1.2 Transportation Routes

Transportation routes, whether by land or water, directed much of the development of Charles County. Until the opening of the Crain Highway, (now part of U.S. 301) in 1927, and the construction of the Governor Harry W. Nice Memorial Bridge (often called the Potomac River Bridge) in 1940, Charles County was fairly isolated. This isolation, and a severely depressed local economy resulting from the Civil War, were primary factors contributing to the county's slow

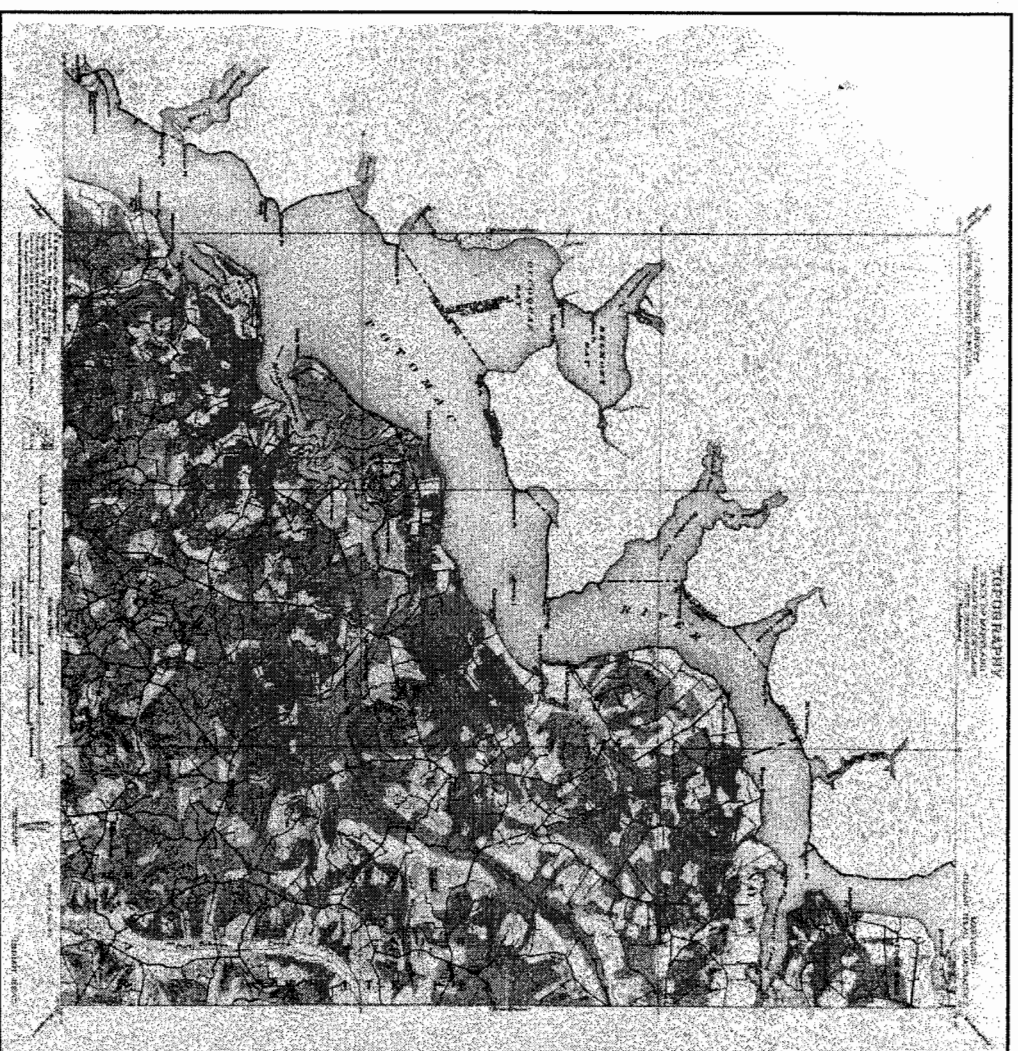


Figure 5: Regional Context 1911 - USGS map of 1911. (National Archives)

⁶ *Port Tobacco Times*, March 29, 1895.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Rivoire, Nomination Form, Significance Summary, September 8, 15

growth during the latter part of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth century.

However, the lack of easy overland access did not slow the region's growth during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when waterways were the primary means of commerce and communication. With considerable waterfront along the Potomac and other deep water creeks and rivers, and the harbor at Port Tobacco, the region was seemingly well situated for economic expansion.

Unlike many plantations of the period, Haberdventure was not located directly upon a navigable river. Instead, its residents relied on access by road.⁹ The old Port Tobacco-Piscataway Road, now known as Rose Hill Road, was established in the latter part of the seventeenth century. This road ran along the eastern boundary of Haberdventure and Hansons Plains Enlarged, closely following its present alignment. The road is named in both the 1725 patent of Hansons Plains¹⁰ and in the 1708 Haberdventure deed.¹¹

The Port Tobacco-Piscataway Road served as the main link between Haberdventure and Port Tobacco, and for Thomas Stone's many trips between his county home and Annapolis and Philadelphia. Later, during the nineteenth century, the road was a primary access to river landings linking the area to merchants and markets in Alexandria as well as Baltimore. The Port Tobacco-Piscataway Road was among the most heavily trafficked of all of Charles County's public thoroughfares throughout the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.¹²

Slightly to the north of Haberdventure, and intersecting the Port Tobacco-Piscataway Road at the northeast corner of Haberdventure, ran the Port Tobacco-Mattawoman Road (changed to Glymont Road after

about 1840). This road led to Mattawoman Creek (which in the eighteenth century was navigable to present-day Mason's Springs), and ferry crossings of the Potomac. After the Civil War, this road was the access to Ripley, where the local school was located, and beyond to Glymont Landing. This road was abandoned in the 1950's following construction of present day Rt. 225. While portions of the old road bed are still discernible, the road is impassable except on foot.

2.1.3 Adjacent Land Use

From the period of colonization until recent years the region surrounding Haberdventure has been predominantly a farming community. Much of the character of the surrounding land continues to reflect a rural-agrarian pattern of use, even though metropolitan-based development pressure is spreading to the area. Today, the close proximity of Charles County to Washington, Baltimore and Richmond is attracting more and more residents to this portion of Southern Maryland.

The trend of conversion of agricultural land to other uses, particularly residential subdivisions, is increasing. In 1920, 235,476 acres, roughly 80 percent of Charles County land, was in agricultural use. In 1959, that figure had dropped to 143,750 acres, or 49 percent of the County. By 1987, the land area in agricultural use was down to 83,598 acres, which represents 23 percent of Charles County.¹³

The most recent (1990) Comprehensive Plan places Haberdventure within the Rural Conservation (RC) District with portions of the property along Hoghole Run falling within the Resource Conservation Overlay Zone. The Rural Conservation District is intended to maintain rural character, while the Resource Conservation Overlay Zone is intended to

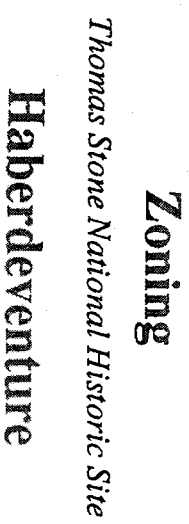
9 There is some speculation among notable historians which suggests that Hoghole Run may have been utilized to float farm produce down to Port Tobacco. Although John Hoskins Stone refers to this in his oral history interview, there is no documentation to substantiate this.

10 Patents: I. L. #4:624, Maryland State Archives (1725).

11 Deeds: C#2: 107, Charles County (1708).

12 Rivoire, Summary Report.

13 Charles County Comprehensive Plan, 1990, Charles County, Maryland.



provide an increased level of protection for environmentally sensitive areas. Moreover, the Rural Conservation District serves as an edge to the Development District where the county has designated the major growth to occur. Rural Conservation areas are intended to "provide for a full range of agriculture and farming activities and to protect these established uses from encroaching development which might depreciate the County's agricultural economy."¹⁴

2.2 Historic Context

The modern history of Haberdeventure extends over 300 years after the initial period of European colonization. However, this area of Charles County was home to native Indians of the Potomac Creek complex, as noted by Captain John Smith in 1608 at the village of Potobac.¹⁵ Their period of occupation of the Port Tobacco site was predominantly during the Late Woodland period, from 900 to 1600 A.D.¹⁶

By the mid 1600's, colonists were migrating outward from Maryland's original capital at St. Mary's City. This was a period of intense tobacco production, with planters acquiring land, "mining" it to produce as much cash crop as possible, and then often moving on to new land.¹⁷ The first patent for Haberdeventure was granted in 1682, to John Bearfoot, a planter.¹⁸ Haberdeventure's major period of historical significance began

in 1770, when Thomas Stone purchased the resurveyed tract called "Haberdeventure and Hansons Plains Enlarged." Thomas Stone was born in 1743 at Poynton Manor, on Nanjemoy Creek approximately 5 miles from Haberdeventure, and was the great-great grandson of William Stone, proprietary Governor of Maryland (see Appendix 1 for a detailed family tree). Thomas was educated as an attorney, and by 1768 had been admitted to the courts of Baltimore, Frederick, Prince George's and Charles Counties, and the Provincial Court of Maryland.¹⁹

In 1768, Thomas married Margaret Brown, the daughter of Dr. Gustavus Brown (see Family tree in Appendix 1), a Scotsman who settled in Charles County in 1708.²⁰ There is strong evidence that Thomas and Margaret were living at Haberdeventure by 1773.²¹ Thomas's career in politics began the following year, and in 1776 he was one of Maryland's four signers of the Declaration of Independence.²² This public career required long absences from home, and when family obligations (compounded by Margaret's illness following an inoculation for smallpox in 1776) began to take their toll, he declined an appointment to serve as a Delegate to the Continental Congress in February 1777.²³

In 1783 Thomas Stone purchased a house in Annapolis from his uncle, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, and moved there with his wife and children.²⁴ By this time, Haberdeventure was home to an extended family

14 *Ibid.*

15 Rivoire, Nomination Form, Historic Context, Section 8.

16 *Ibid.*

17 Walsh, Lorena S., "Plantation Management in the Chesapeake, 1620-1820," *The Journal of Economic History*, 69(2):393 (1989).

18 Patents: Book NS#2 folio 22, Maryland State Archives (1682).

19 Day, *A Social Study of Lawyers in Maryland, 1660-1775*, New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1989, pp. 640-641.

20 Harry Wright Newman, *The Stones of Poynton Manor, Washington, D.C.*; privately published, 1937; Hayden, *A Genealogy of the Glassell Family of Scotland and Virginia*, Baltimore: Clearfield Company, 1891 rep. 1992; Robert G. Stewart, *Robert Edge Pine: A British Portrait Painter in America, 1784-1788*, Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1979, p. 89. In Stewart's book it states that Thomas and Margaret Stone married in 1768 in Frederick, Maryland.

21 Rivoire, Research Summary, p. 3 and 53.

22 For further discussion of Thomas Stone's political career, see John Wearmouth, *Historic Resource Study*, Part 1, (1988).

23 *Etting Papers*, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. "... Having been for the past two years totally engaged in public Business my private affairs now call for some attention and will for the present year require all the Duty of a Senator will allow me to put them in a Condition to afford a tolerable support to my family."

of relatives and their servants and slaves. Although Stone returned to Haberdeventure from time to time, the principal occupants of the house were his sisters and brothers. His brother Walter took over most of Thomas's local business affairs, and another brother, Michael Jenifer Stone, assumed management of Haberdeventure.²⁵ The household included Thomas's two younger brothers, Walter and Michael Jenifer Stone, three of Thomas's sisters, Grace, Elizabeth Eden and Catherine Scott, and Catherine's son, Alexander.²⁶

Haberdeventure and Thomas Stone's other land holdings in Charles County were farmed with the aid of slaves and tenant farmers. By the time of his death, Thomas Stone owned 25 slaves who he moved between land holdings or hired out for work. He also owned household servants, many of whom were quartered in Annapolis.

By the time of his death in 1787, Thomas Stone's Haberdeventure plantation consisted of 1077 acres. He also owned additional property in the vicinity of Port Tobacco, all of which brought his total land holdings in Charles County to over 2000 acres. Although Haberdeventure was farmed, the historical record indicates that it was more important to Thomas Stone as a home rather than as an income producing investment. His more productive lands were in the lowlands near Port Tobacco, contained in the tract which he resurveyed and patented in 1786 as Plenty. He also realized significant income from his mill in Port Tobacco.

Margaret and Thomas died within months of each other in 1787. Their holdings in Charles County passed by will to their only son, Frederick, who graduated from Princeton in 1791.²⁷ Frederick died intestate in

Philadelphia in 1793 and the property passed to his two sisters Margaret and Mildred. The two sisters may have continued to live at Haberdeventure with their aunts and uncles, or they may have moved to Rose Hill to live with their mother's brother, Dr. Gustavus Richard Brown.²⁸ By verbal agreement, Mildred assumed ownership of Haberdeventure and Margaret, the mill and all remaining lands including Plenty.

Although the sisters owned the property, Michael Jenifer Stone continued to manage and live at Haberdeventure until about 1797. In his will, Thomas Stone had designated his brother guardian of his son Frederick, and stipulated that Michael Jenifer Stone "shall have a right to live at the house of Haberdeventure & use the garden, orchards & land he now uses without accounting to Frederick for the same."²⁹ Michael Jenifer Stone continued to administer Frederick's estate until 1798.

In December 1793, at Haberdeventure, Margaret Stone married her cousin, Dr. John Moncure Daniel of Virginia. Not long afterward Mildred married Dr. Daniel's brother, Travers Daniel, Jr. Mildred moved to Virginia with her husband, while Margaret and her husband are known to have been living at Haberdeventure between 1796 and 1798.³⁰ In 1798 Dr. Daniel was appointed administrator of the Thomas Stone estate (Stone's estate was not formally settled until 1827). Margaret and Dr. John Daniel moved to Virginia sometime after 1800, and it was there that Margaret died in 1809 and Dr. Daniel in 1813.³¹

After her marriage and move to Virginia, Mildred never returned to Haberdeventure. After Margaret also moved to Virginia, Mildred leased

²⁴ Rivoire, Research Summary, p. 4.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 6 to 8, and 33.

²⁶ Chancery Papers, 4647, Maryland State Archives; Lee: 144, 146-147; Stone Family Papers, Maryland Historical Society.

²⁷ Rivoire, Research Summary, p. 6.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 10 to 12.

²⁹ Wills, AH#9: 459, Charles County Courthouse (1787). Rivoire, Research Summary, pp. 6-7.

³⁰ Federal Direct Tax Lists, Charles County, Maryland, Maryland Historical Society (1798).

³¹ Daniel Family Bible Records.

the land to tenant farmers. One of these tenants may have been Alexander Scott, Thomas Stone's nephew.³² By the early 1820's the Haberdeventure house was occupied by her cousin, William Briscoe Stone, to whom she sold the Haberdeventure portion of her property in 1831.³³

Like Thomas Stone, William Briscoe Stone was an attorney and practiced at Port Tobacco until circa 1840 when he moved his office to Haberdeventure.³⁴ Unlike Thomas, however, William Briscoe took an intense personal interest in the farm itself. This was the period of the Agricultural Reform Movement, and William Briscoe Stone was an active member of local agricultural societies and agricultural lobbying efforts. He also employed new farming practices intended to improve depleted soils and increase yields on the farm.

William Briscoe Stone was also a slave owner, one of the county's largest slave-owning planters in the decades preceding the Civil War.³⁵ Between 1826 and 1862 he owned at least 31 slaves, two of whom were carpenters whom he often hired out. The 1830 census lists 15 slaves, in 1840, 24 slaves, and in 1850, 31 slaves.

William Briscoe and his wife Caroline, daughter of Gustavus Brown (see chart, Appendix D), had four children:³⁶ Margaret Graham, Thomas, Mary, and Caroline.³⁷ Upon William Briscoe's death in December, 1872, and his wife's death the following March, the farm passed to Margaret, the eldest.³⁸ Margaret spent her entire life living at Haberdeventure and managed the farm in the years prior to her father's death.³⁹

During her years of ownership of Haberdeventure, Margaret ran the farm with the aid of tenant farmers.⁴⁰ Around 1900, Margaret's health began to deteriorate and the house and land entered a period of decline. She died at Haberdeventure on February 2, 1913, and devised Haberdeventure to her nephew (son of her brother Thomas), Michael Robertson Stone.⁴¹

Michael Robertson Stone and his family moved to Haberdeventure that year. Michael was an educator and for a time taught at the one-room school at Ripley, located about three miles from Haberdeventure.⁴² He later became Superintendent of the Charles County Schools, retiring in 1927. The family continued to work the land with the aid of tenant farmers and maintained large gardens and orchards for their own use.⁴³ When Michael Robertson Stone died in 1932, the estate passed to

32 Rivoire, pers. com. (1993). "Scott was living occasionally at Haberdeventure in 1793/1794 according to the Michael Jenifer Stone account book, though in a 1793 deed he was identified as of the Commonwealth of Virginia." Alex's nickname was "Ally" (see Thomas Stone will), and in a circa 1793 letter written by Michael Jenifer Stone to his family at Haberdeventure, he referred to Haberdeventure as "Allyplantation" (Stone Fam. of Md. Papers, item 333, Library of Congress). By 1794, following his graduation from college, he was permanently residing in Charles County and was still a resident of the county in 1805. During this period he practiced law in Port Tobacco. (Deeds: N#4:26 1, 276, 522, I#5: 468, I#6: 458). One of the windows of the Haberdeventure room at the Baltimore Museum of Art has "Alex Scott 1815" scratched on one of the panes, and "Alex Scott Port Tabac" is inscribed in pencil on plaster in one of the corner cabinets on the same room.

33 Deeds: #H19:391, Charles County Courthouse (1831).

34 According to the records of the estate of Ignatius Seemee, who succeeded Dr. Gustavus Brown as owner/occupant of neighboring Rose Hill, William Briscoe Stone leased an office in a building in Port Tobacco that was owned by Seemee from 1833 until 1838 (Charles County Guardian Accounts, 1835-1847, f. 109, 110, La Plata).

35 Rivoire, pers. comm., 1994.

36 1850 Charles County Census.

37 Rivoire, Research Summary, p. 13.

38 Wills, JS#17:504, Charles County Courthouse (1872).

39 Rivoire, Research Summary, p. 14.

40 Ibid., pp. 35-36, 48.

41 Wills, GAW#21:334, Charles County Courthouse (1913).

42 Oral Histories: Margaret (Stone) Dippold, 1980; Betty (Stone) Lybrook, 1987; and John Hoskins Stone, 1987; Southern Maryland Study Center.

his wife and children.⁴⁴ They were the last of the Stone family to own the property. In 1936 they sold Haberdventure out of the family, to Charles Stevenson Smith. Charles Smith occupied the property for nine years, and made certain improvements to the house before selling it to Peter and Ruth Vischer in 1945.⁴⁵ The Vischers were interested in reviving intensive farming on the site. Initially they attempted cattle farming and then switched to horse farming. They made many changes to the site, adding various outbuildings and extensive ornamental gardens surrounding the house. Haberdventure was finally sold to the federal government in 1981 by Helen Vischer, Peter's second wife.⁴⁶

2.3 Property History

The history of property ownership for the Thomas Stone National Historic Site presented here begins in 1682 and continues through to 1981 when the property was acquired by the National Park Service. Numerous changes and additions to the property lines were made during these 300 years; however, even with these changes the present boundaries of the Thomas Stone site closely parallel the original "Haberdventure and Hansons Plains Enlarged" parcel that Thomas Stone purchased in 1770.

The interpretation of the historic surveys, patents and deeds that track the changes in the Haberdventure property is a challenging process further

complicated by the state of the art of land transactions at different periods in history. The most difficult problem in interpreting early surveys is their frequent inaccuracy (which was acknowledged even in contemporary writings) and the lack of a fixed starting point. For example, starting points included such markers as "a stone... at the root of a thorn bush" with the physical starting point changing location with each successive survey.⁴⁸ The original surveys were also not accurate in terms of acreage and many contemporary accounts indicate that left over parcels would be found once the survey was completed in the field.⁴⁹

Early surveys, laid out in metes and bounds, were not defined in exact bearings (degrees, minutes and seconds), but in relative directions such as east by north-east. The distances were given in chains, perches and links. Four perches equal one chain and one hundred links equal one chain. In converting to today's measurements, one rood, or square rod, equals one-quarter acre in area, while one perch equals 16.5 feet.⁵⁰

Surveys of Haberdventure after 1768 used multiple boundary markers to define points on the ground. As with the starting point, boundary markers within the survey were defined in a number of ways. These included locust posts with a change in the number of notches, sassafras posts, posts with stones, one or a number of stones, notched trees and "witness" trees (see survey maps in Appendix 2). Witness trees are often referenced in

43 *Ibid.*

44 Wills, GAW#21: 334, Charles County (1932).

45 Deeds: 81: 47, Charles County (1946).

46 Deeds: Liber 759, Page 81, Charles County (1981).

47 Patents: IC#B: 634-637, Charles County (1787).

48 Charles Carroll of Carrollton to an English correspondent: "Our boundaries are perpetually fluctuating: this I know will seem strange, but the fact is really so - we are permitted to have but one fixed boundary at the beginning of each tract of land, from there we run such a course & so on as many perches & so on as many courses & distances as will include the quantity we choose to take up, always closing the survey with this expression, then with a straight line to the beginning: the [compass] needle by which all our courses are directed being subject to a continual variation, the courses must also vary, and there being but one given boundary, the exterior lines of our lands are constantly shifting." Lee, pp. 39-40.

49 In the case of Poynton Manor "the confusion lasted more than a century. Originally granted to Governor William Thomas Stone[Thomas Stone's grandfather] in 1658, the tract was supposed to contain 5,000 acres. Stone willed what he thought was 2,900 acres to his eldest son Thomas, but when Thomas had his portion of the manor resurveyed in 1666, he learned that his legacy apparently came to only 1,400 acres. Several generations later the size of Poynton Manor was still uncertain, for a resurvey in 1783 showed that a section supposedly containing 1,000 acres actually amounted to 1,736." *Ibid.*, p. 41.

50 Wes Tomlinson, Land Surveyor, Charles County, MD, pers. com. (1992).

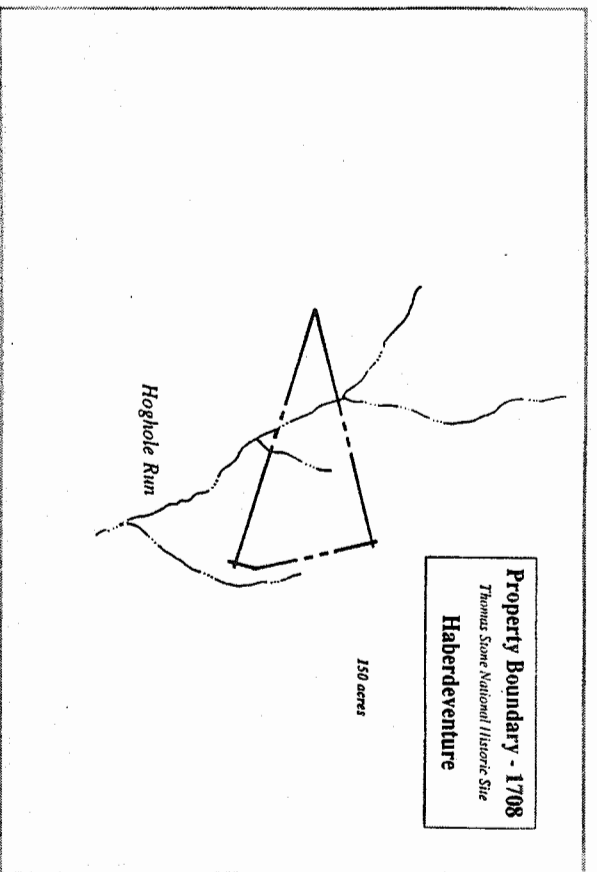


Figure 7

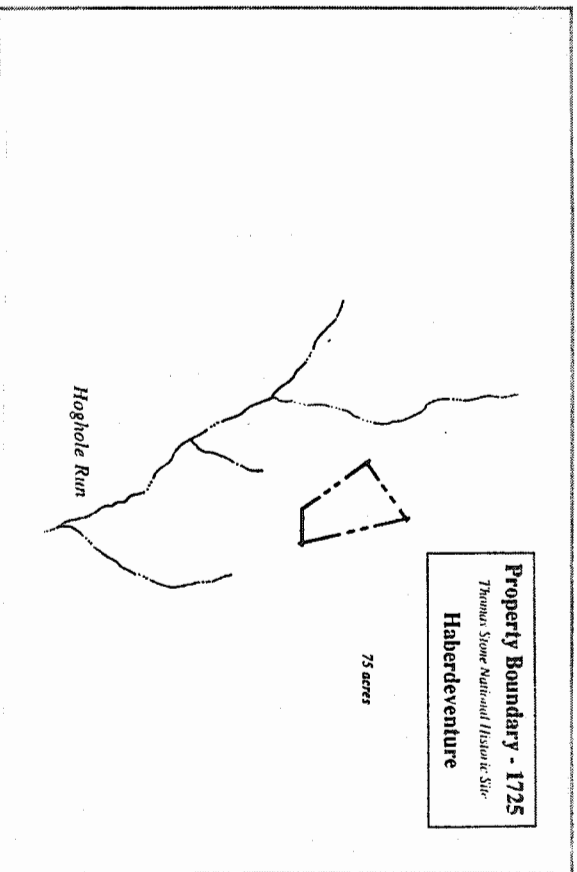


Figure 8

Figures 7 - 13: Relative property size, boundary and location maps, 1708 - 1981

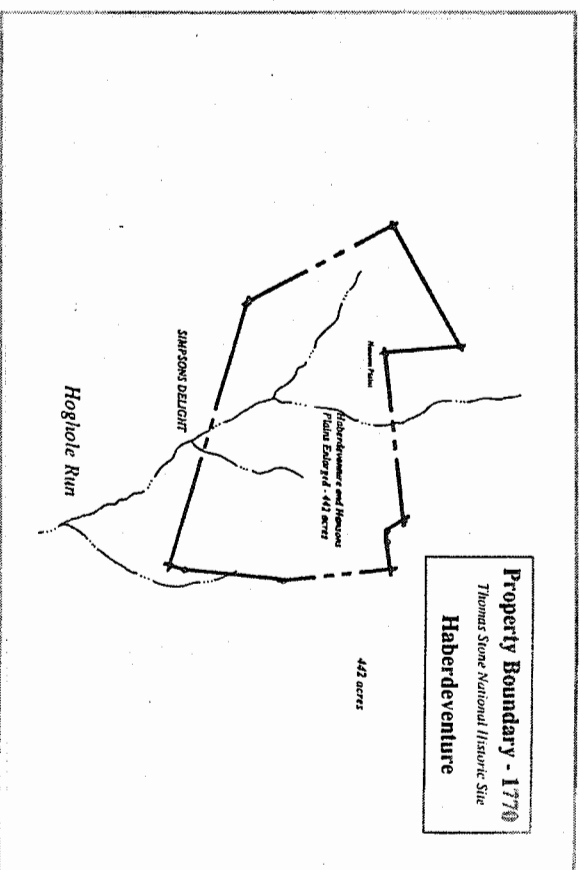


Figure 9

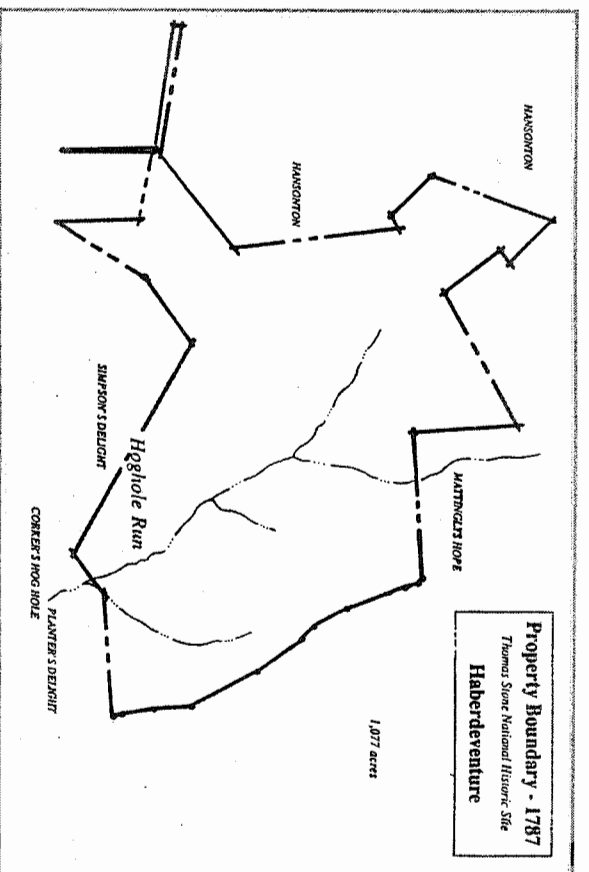


Figure 10

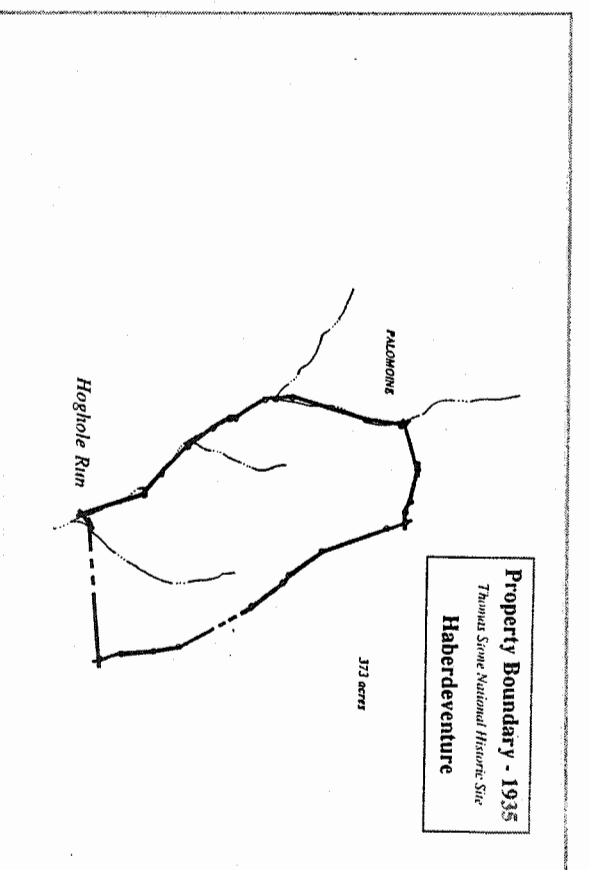


Figure 12

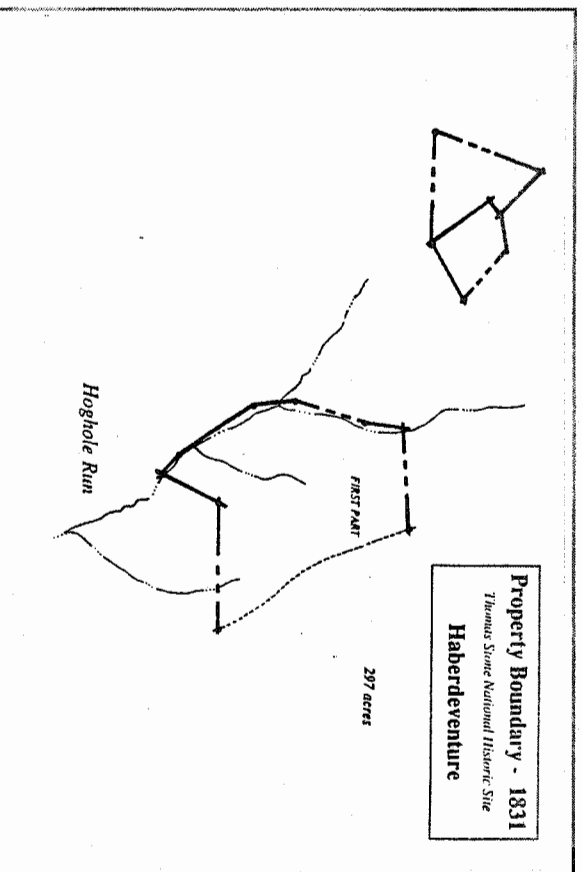


Figure 11

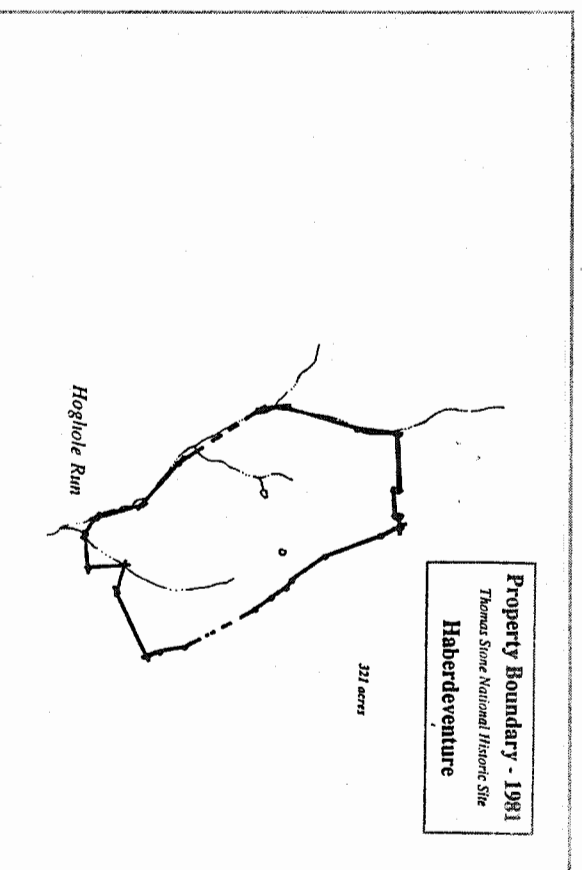


Figure 13

the surveys as well trimmed trees - these would stand out in the forest and be visible from a distance, leading people to the actual boundary marker. Marked stones were used by wealthy landowners although they do not appear in the Haberdeventure surveys. Locust posts were used, and were the longest lasting wooden markers available.⁵¹

Given these considerations, and the inconsistencies in the original surveys and deeds, the property boundaries of Haberdeventure presented in the following maps correspond closely to the topographic map as presented. Although in many cases the boundary points were located using descriptive information, cross-checking the boundary siting with the verbal description of landmarks given in the survey shows a clear and close correlation. Copies of the transcribed survey information with metes and bounds are presented in Appendix 2.

2.3.1 Pre-1770: The Origins of Haberdeventure

The initial patent for Haberdeventure (then spelled Habberventure) was recorded on March 16, 1682 in the name of John Bearfoot, a planter.⁵² On May 4, 1708, John Bearfoot sold the 150 acre property to John Lambert, another planter, for "500 pounds of tobacco and caske ... and for divers other good causes."⁵³ It is possible that Haberdeventure was already farmed and occupied at this time since the deed also refers to "dwelling houses, messuages buildings barnes stables gardens orchards out houses -profits comodities advantages and appurtenances."⁵⁴ This parcel, the original Haberdeventure, was located in the southernmost portion of the

present-day limits of the property, and adjoined properties called "Simpsons Delight" and "Betys Delight." A portion of this tract extended to the west of Hoghole Run, outside the existing limits of the property.

In 1724 this same 150 acres was sold by John Lambeth [sic] to Robert Hanson for "2,000 pounds of tobacco and five barrels of Indian corn."⁵⁵ This deed also suggests the property was improved: "with all & singular the houses, woods ways profits and appurtenances."⁵⁶ Robert Hanson's will, probated on September 27, 1748, devised this property to his daughter, Mary Hanson. She also inherited from her father an additional 75 acres called Hansons Plains, which Robert Hanson acquired by patent in 1725 (see map, Page 21). These 75 acres were located directly to the north of the original Haberdeventure patent, which comprises an important portion of the existing property today.⁵⁷

Both of these properties were sold by Mary Hanson and her husband Joseph Hanson Harrison to Daniel Jenifer in 1763 for 203 pounds sterling.⁵⁸ The deed lists Hansons Plains as being "on a plain near the main road ... containing 75 acres by patent 12 March 1725, together with all Houses Edifices [remainder of deed torn]."⁵⁹ During this period of history, it was common for original land patents not to border directly upon one another, leaving parcels of land vacant and unclaimed. The boundaries of early patent tracts both overlapped and left gaps due to the recording practices during the original patenting process.

Such was the case in 1768, when Daniel Jenifer petitioned for some vacant land to be added to his current holdings of Haberdeventure and

51 *Ibid.*

52 65 Patents: N.S., #2: 22.

53 Deeds: C#2:107, Charles County (1708).

54 *Ibid.*

55 Deeds: L#2: 147, Charles County (1724).

56 *Ibid.*

57 Wills: AC#4: 252, (1748).

58 Deeds: L#3:339, Charles County (1763).

59 *Ibid.*

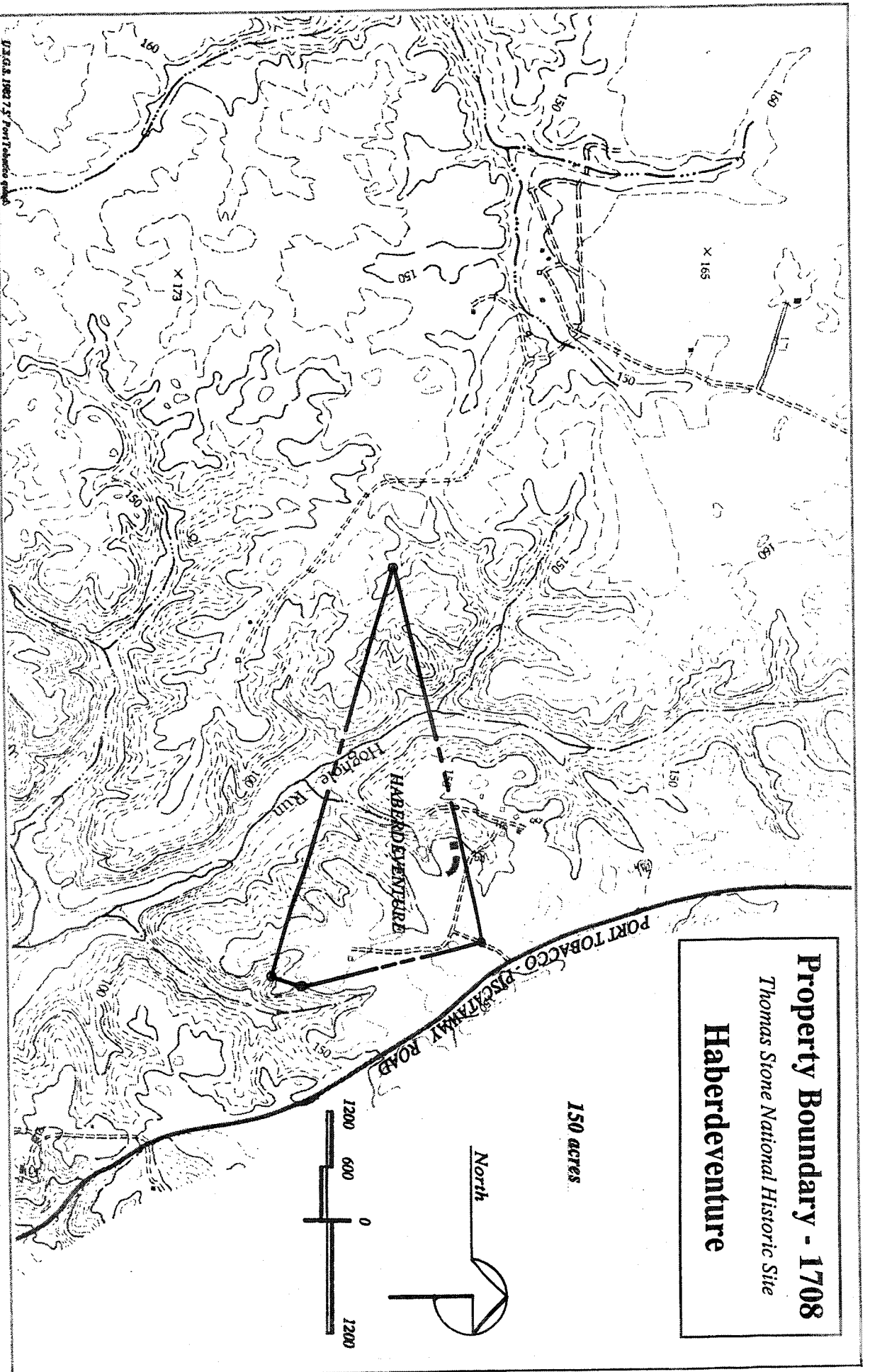


Figure 14: Property Boundary - 1708.

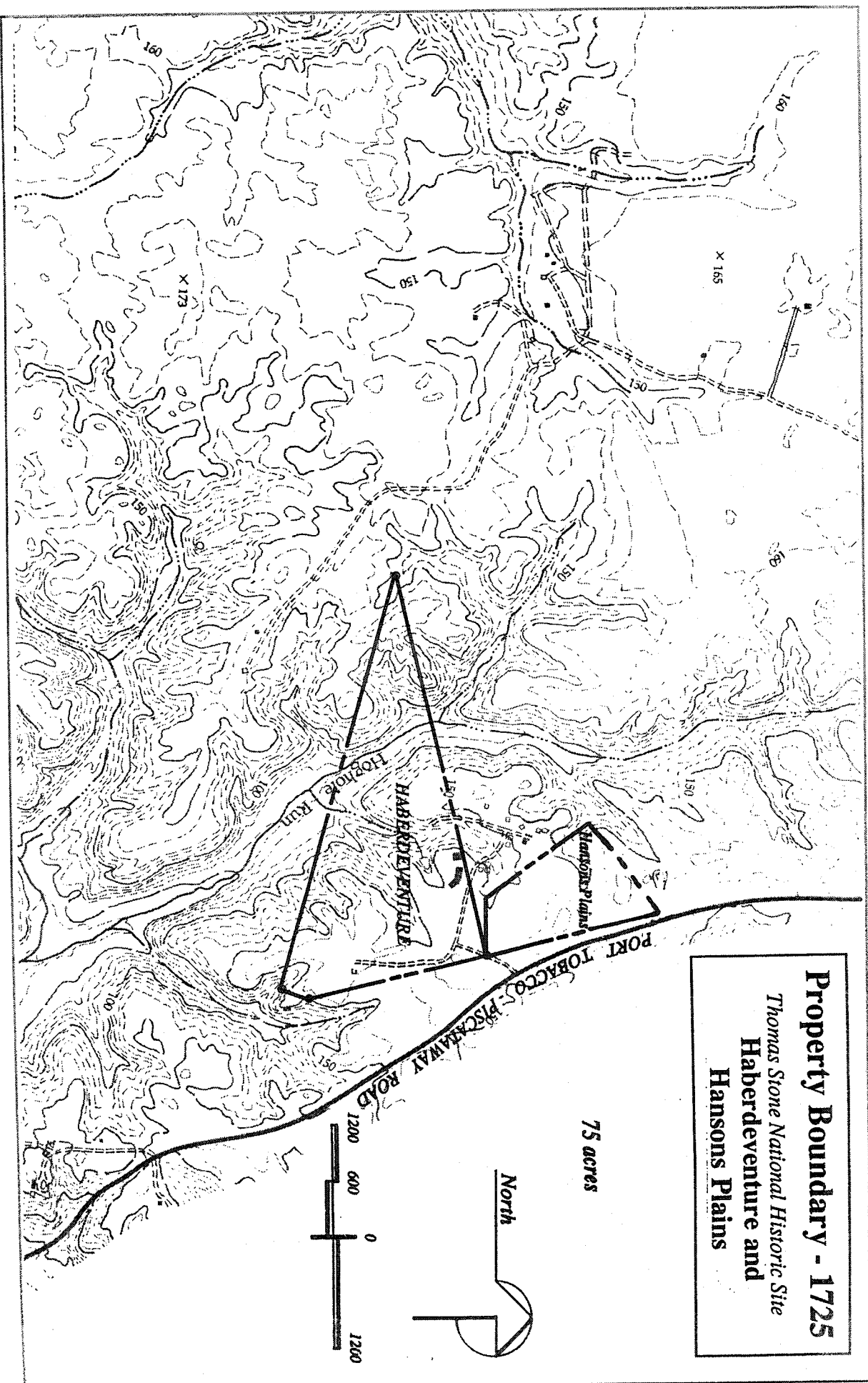


Figure 15: Property Boundary - 1725.

Hansons Plains. From this survey, it was determined that Haberdeventure "contains the exact quantity of 150 acres," Hansons Plains was proved to contain 86 acres, and an additional 206 acres of contiguous vacant land were added to the patent.⁶⁰ Of this vacant land, the survey stated that "about 120 acres ... are cultivated and has on it one tobacco house about 20 x 30 feet and a dwelling house very sorry, shattered and leaky and about 1200 logs [sic],"⁶¹ indicating some timber cutting on the property. Jenifer patented the resurveyed tract under the name Haberdeventure and Hansons Plains Enlarged. In 1769, Jenifer advertised 342 acres of the property with two tenements for sale or rent.⁶² Given the approximate locations of the original Haberdeventure and Hansons Plains patents, it is possible that the location of the tobacco house and tenant house were in the vicinity of the existing farm complex.

2.3.2 1770 to 1787: The Thomas Stone Period

On December 13, 1770, Thomas Stone purchased Haberdeventure and Hansons Plains Enlarged from his uncle Daniel Jenifer for 400 pounds sterling.⁶³ The tract, as resurveyed by Daniel Jenifer in 1768, comprised a property of 442 acres and was sold together with "all waters, watercourses, woods, underwoods, Houses Buildings Rail Hereditaments benefits, etc."⁶⁴ The listing of "Rails" suggests that the property was fenced by this time or merely contained lumber cut for use as wood

fencing. The listing of "Rents" in the deed also indicates that the property was being farmed by tenant farmers.⁶⁵ Prior to 1770, Thomas Stone lived and practiced law in Frederick, Maryland. Following his purchase of Haberdeventure, he moved there with his family, and set up his law practice in Port Tobacco.

During the next few years, Thomas Stone considerably enlarged his holdings surrounding Haberdeventure by purchasing other lands which were adjacent to his own. By 1783 he owned a total of 812 acres, composed of:

- 442 acres of Haberdeventure and Hansons Plains Enlarged
- 63 acres of Bridgets Delight
- 260 acres of Simpsons Delight, and
- 47 acres of Distrest.⁶⁶

Stone bought Distrest in 1779 for 34.17.2 pounds sterling,⁶⁷ Bridgets Delight in the same year for 120.17.4 pounds sterling,⁶⁸ Simpsons Delight (Lindsays Rest) in 1780 for 100 pounds sterling,⁶⁹ and an additional 240 acre portion of Simpsons Delight in 1782 through his brother Michael Jenifer Stone for 360 pounds sterling.⁷⁰ In 1782 he petitioned for

60 Patents: BC&GS#32:527, Charles County (1768).

61 *Ibid.*

62 Maryland Gazette, March 9, 1769.

63 Deeds: S#3: 127, Charles County (1771).

64 *Ibid.*

65 *Ibid.* The deed reads, "and also the Reversion and Reversions remainder and Remainders rents Issues Profits and services of the said tract of land (etc.) and every part thereof of the Rents of the present year excepted."

66 1783 Tax Assessments, Charles County, Maryland Historical Trust: Scharf Papers.

67 Deeds: V#3: 344, Charles County (1779).

68 *Ibid.*, 411.

69 Deeds: V#3: 435, Charles County (1780).

70 Deeds: V#3: 591, Charles County (1782).

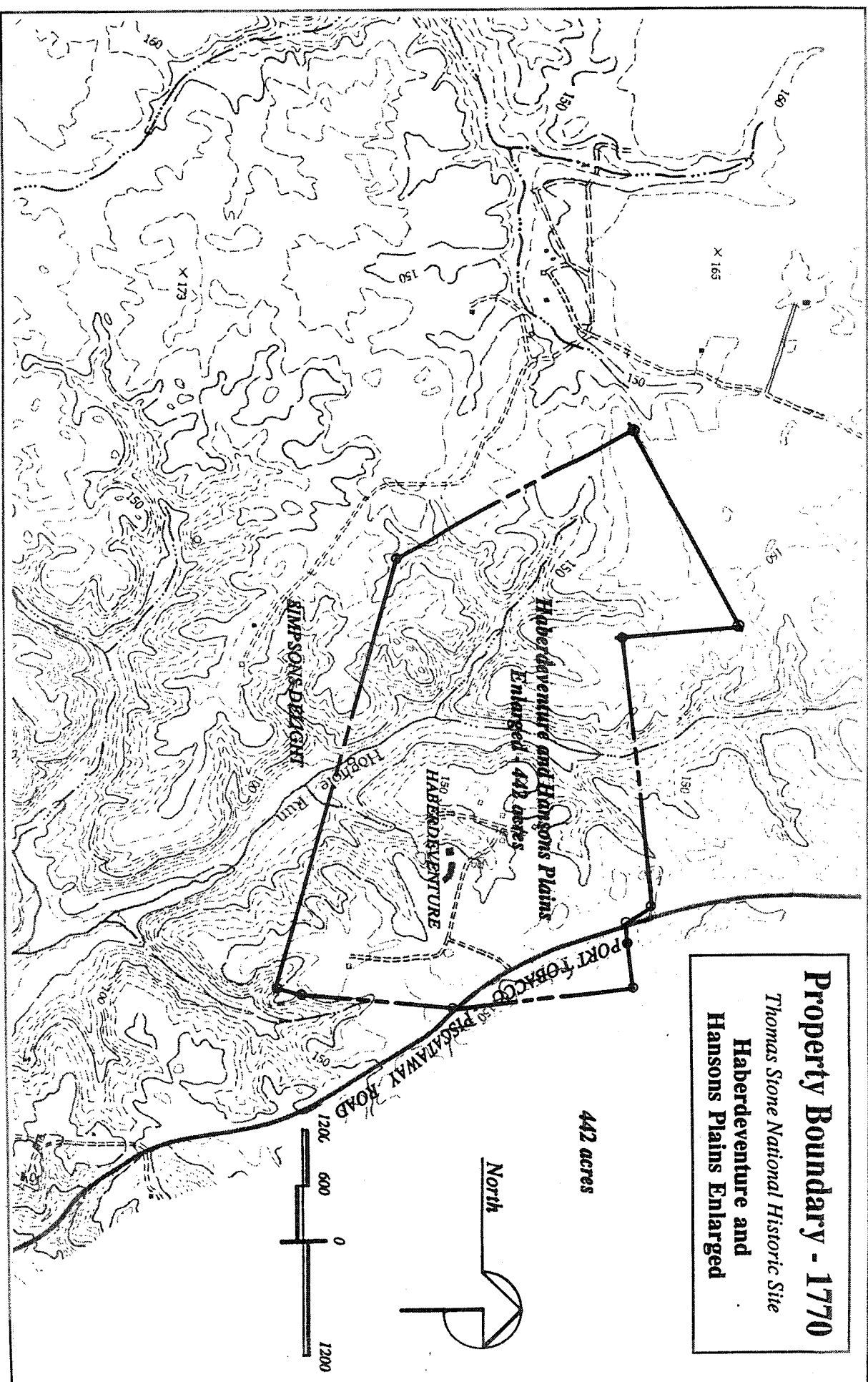


Figure 16: Property Boundary - 1770.

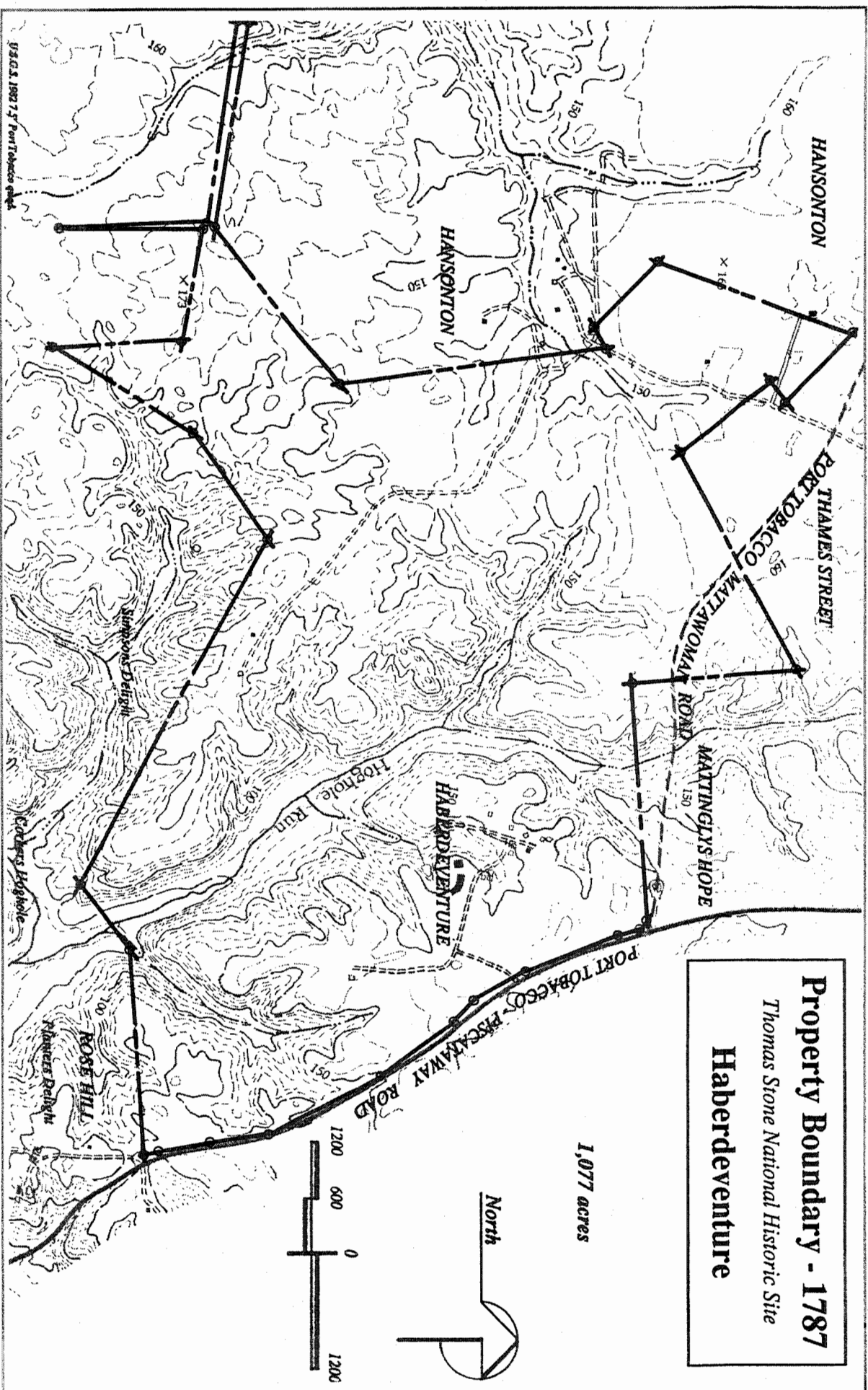


Figure 17: Property Boundary - 1787.

possession of 30 to 35 acres of vacant land: "the land is poor as it is possible to be & has nothing on it but some bushes and oaks."⁷¹ The petition states that the land lies "upon the west side of the Main road from my House to Portobacco, about forty yards from the road through the woods."⁷² Stone also made an acre-for-acre land swap, trading a parcel of land bordering the east side of Port Tobacco-Piscataway Road, for an additional part of St. Nicholas on the west side of the road. The road thus became the east boundary of the Stone's dwelling plantation.

In 1783, Thomas Stone purchased a large house⁷³ in Annapolis from his uncle, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer where he moved with his wife and children. He continued to visit Haberdeventure, although management of his business affairs were turned over to his brother Walter, and management of Haberdeventure to his other brother, Michael Jenifer Stone.

In 1785, Stone acquired 277 acres of Hansonton for 1000 pounds sterling. In 1787, Stone's holdings at Haberdeventure were consolidated in a new patent from a 1784 resurvey.⁷⁴ His total contiguous holdings for Haberdeventure at the time of the resurvey and the time of his death in 1787 amounted to 1077 acres and 35 perches, the largest extent of land holdings that Haberdeventure was to occupy. (See Figure 17, page 24)

Thomas Stone also had other land holdings in the Port Tobacco area.

Between 1770 and 1783, Stone purchased at least five additional tracts of land near Haberdeventure and Port Tobacco. Between 1777 and 1782, he acquired from various heirs, 231 acres known as Chandler's Hill and Welcome together with a mill seat⁷⁵ purchased in 1777 for 525 pounds sterling.⁷⁶ This property was located at the head of Port Tobacco Creek and was the site of a water mill built previous to 1716.⁷⁷ The mill and 20 acres of this land had been leased in 1716 to two brothers, Henry and Edward Neale, for a term of 80 years.⁷⁸ This lease agreement remained in effect until Thomas Stone purchased the rights to it in 1782 from the Reverend James Walton of St. Mary's County for 1000 pounds sterling. Thomas Stone and his heirs continued to operate the mill which became known as "Port Tobacco Great Mill"⁷⁹ and which was a significant source of income for the family.⁸⁰

In 1779, Thomas Stone also acquired 120 acres called Addition to May Day, located just north of the mill site. In 1784, he purchased four small tracts located east of Port Tobacco near the old Salem Road, now called Stage coach Road.⁸¹ By 1787, the year of his death, Stone's land holdings in the area had increased to more than 2,000 acres.

In 1787, the tract known as Chandlers Hills and Welcome (with the mill seat), were resurveyed and patented by Thomas Stone as Plenty.

71 Dearborn Collection, Houghton Library, Harvard University (1782).

72 *Ibid.* The stated condition of the land indicates that it was probably cleared previous to Thomas Stone's occupation: "The land is as poor as it is possible to be & has nothing on it but some Bushes and [several?] Oaks and nothing but its situation between two tracts of my Land would induce me to be [concerned?] about it..."

73 Known as the Peggy Stuart House today. The Annapolis property remained in the family's possession until 1801 (A. A. Co. Deeds: M.H. #11, f.295).

74 Patents: IC#B: 634-637, Charles County (1787).

75 1783 Tax Assessments. The parcel was located one half mile from town. On it stood "A small brick dwelling house old and yet unfinished and much out of repair a indifferent kitchen with a brick chimney a corn house & a large barn, a water mill with two pair of stones and a small house inhabited by a miller.

76 Deeds: V#3: 205, Charles County (1777).

77 Deeds: HH#2: 4, Charles County (1716).

78 *Ibid.*

79 Deeds: V#3: 590, Charles County (1782). "To have an to hold the mill stones Brass and Iron work Boulting cloths Measures Utinsils and movable appurtenances..."

80 Rivoire, Research Summary, p. 27.

81 Deeds: Z#3: 80, Charles County.

According to a documents filed as part of an 1821 court proceeding involving Thomas Stone's estate, the 510 acres of Plenty are considerably better farmland than the Haberdeventure tract, although the improvements were not as extensive as at Haberdeventure.⁸²

2.3.3 1794 to 1831: Mildred Stone Daniel

Upon his death in 1787, Thomas Stone left his entire property to his only son, Frederick who died intestate six years later in 1793.⁸³ Thus the property passed to Thomas Stone's two daughters, Margaret and Mildred. In 1793 the sisters divided the estate between them, by which agreement Haberdeventure passed in ownership to Mildred Stone, the youngest daughter.⁸⁴ In court proceedings in 1827, the total acreage of the property was found to be 1137 acres, 2 roods and 13 perches. The property was valued at \$5.50 per acre (\$6,256.69) and the improvements valued at \$1,588.00 more than the improvements on the Plenty property north of Port Tobacco. The additional 60 acres were a part of Distrest Corrected.

The sisters lived at Haberdeventure with their uncle, Michael Jennifer Stone, and his family and their aunt Grace Stone until Mildred married and moved to Stafford, Virginia prior to 1797. Margaret and her husband also moved to Virginia sometime between 1798 and 1809.⁸⁵

In 1831 Mildred sold the entire property in five parcels, two to Dr. Gustavus Brown, her cousin, which he renamed Palmoine.⁸⁷ The second

parcel, a 228 acre portion that included the original Haberdeventure and Hansons Plains parcels, plus two additional small parcels of 42 and 30 acres, was sold to another cousin, William Briscoe Stone, for \$1,787.25.⁸⁸

2.3.4 1831 to 1873: William Briscoe Stone

With the purchase of the 300 acre portion of Haberdeventure, William Briscoe Stone gained ownership of the farm which he had been managing and had lived on since about 1821. In 1848 he gained legal title to an additional 60 acres called Distrest Corrected. These were lands which had been Mildred's as well, although the deed was not executed until after her death. He also bought a portion of the third part of Haberdeventure from Frederick S. Brown and J.H. Cooksey on November 14, 1849, co-heirs with Caroline Stone of the late Dr. Gustavus Brown. This is the remaining portion of Haberdeventure which was sold to Dr. Brown by Mildred in 1831.⁸⁹ William Briscoe Stone paid the Brown heirs \$3,000.00 for a share of 359 acres which included the southern portion of the property bordering the Port Tobacco-Piscataway Road.⁹⁰ These lands do not appear on the map since there were no metes and bounds descriptions included with the land transaction.

2.3.5 1873 to 1913: Margaret Graham Stone

In 1872, William Briscoe Stone died leaving half his property, real and personal, to his unmarried daughter, Margaret Graham Stone. He left the

82 Charles County Court Proceedings, 1826-1829: 272-286. "... the said Haberdeventure estate, on which the improvements were extensive and costly, and that the tract of land called Plenty on which the improvements were very inferior but the land superior to that of the [Haberdeventure] estate."

83 *Ibid.*

84 Charles County Court Proceedings, 1821-1826: 272-286. The parole agreement between the two sisters was made antecipally prior to December 1793.

85 Letter from Mildred Daniel to W.B. Stone, no date, WB Stone Papers, Perkins, Duke University, Reel 1.

86 Daniel Family Bible Records, Wearnouth, Part 2.

87 Deeds: 1B#19: 391-395, Charles County (1931).

88 *Ibid.*, 395-398.

89 Deeds: WM#1: 258, Charles County.

90 Charles County Land Records, Liber WM#1, folio 258.

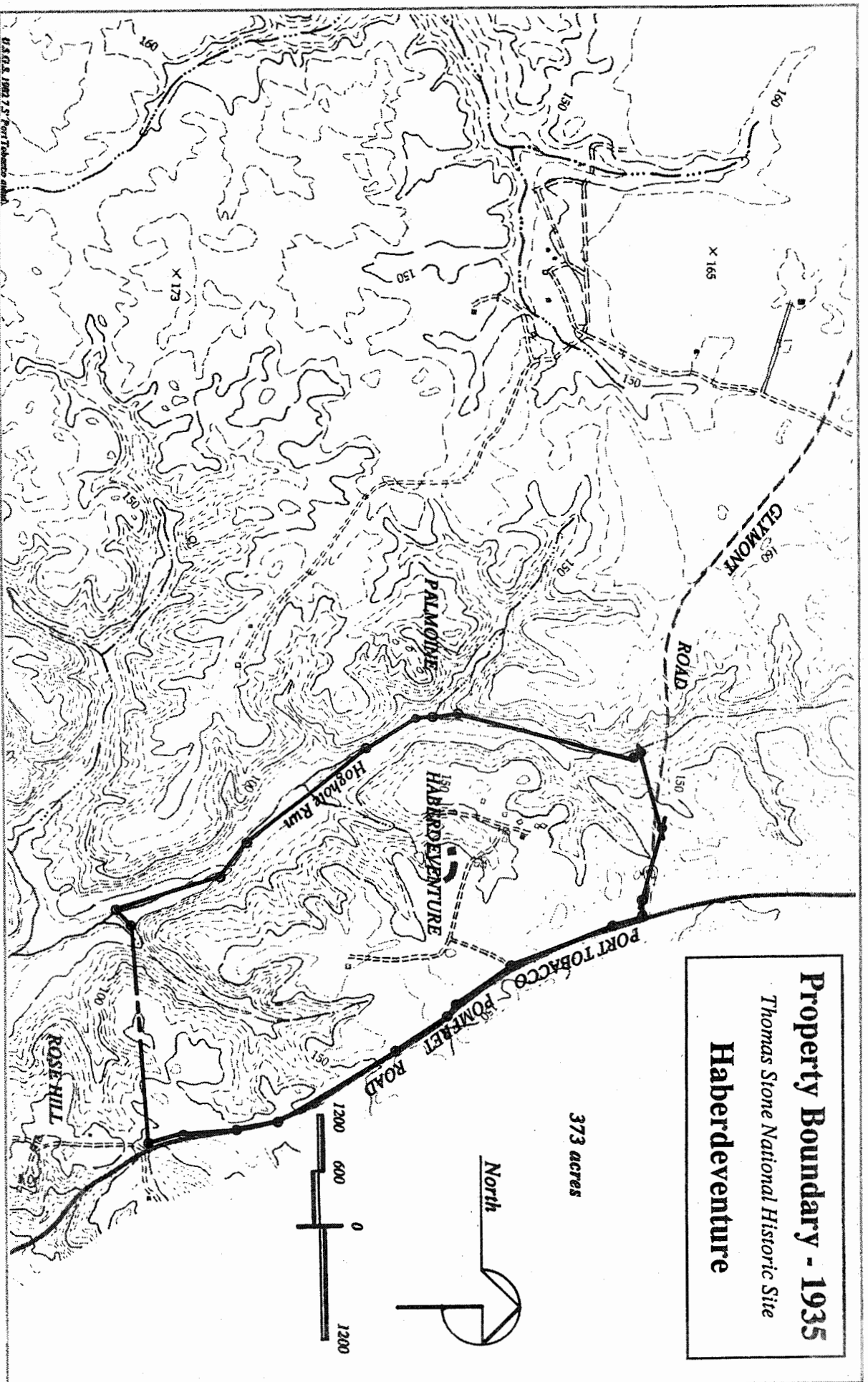


Figure 19: Property Boundary - 1935.

other half of his property to his wife Caroline, for her use as long as she lived and upon her death to Margaret.⁹¹ Not long after her parents' death, Margaret sold a portion of the original Brown property acquired by her father in 1849. This was a 204.5 acre portion of Palmyra conveyed to Henry H. Owen for \$1,600.⁹² It formed the western part of the property and lay entirely west of Hoghole Run.⁹³ Margaret died in February 1913, devising the remainder of her real property to her nephew, Michael Robertson Stone.

2.3.6 1913 to 1936: Michael Robertson Stone

According to 1980 oral history interviews with Margaret Dippold, daughter of Michael R. Stone, the family moved to Haberdventure in 1913, upon the death of Margaret G. Stone. Michael R. Stone subsequently sold 112 acres in 1917 to Thomas Neale for \$1,100. There were no other changes in the property, and his 1932 obituary states that he died at his home, "Habre de Venture" on Christmas Eve 1932.⁹⁴ The family continued to occupy the farm until it was sold to Charles S. Smith in 1936.

2.3.7 1936 to 1945: Charles S. Smith

The property boundaries of Haberdventure, when purchased by Charles Stevenson Smith from the heirs of Michael R. Stone, closely parallel the property boundaries of today.⁹⁵ The property boundary followed Rose Hill Road on the east, Hoghole Run on the west, and the old Glymont Road to the north. Smith made no changes to the property lines during his ownership.

2.3.8 1945 to 1981: The Vischers

In 1945 Peter and Ruth Gardner Vischer purchased the entire property which Charles Smith had acquired from the heirs of Michael R. Stone nine years earlier.⁹⁶ The deed identifies this tract as encompassing 367.2 acres of the original Haberdventure tract patented to Thomas Stone in 1787 and an additional 5.8 acre part of an adjacent tract called Mattingly's Hope.

A number of complex changes were made to the property boundary by the Vischers between 1967 and 1975. These are summarized below from research done by John Wearnmouth:

- Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative, Inc. right-of-way acquired from Peter Vischer (August, 1967).
- Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative, Inc. proposed right-of-way granted by Helen Vischer (August 9, 1972).
- Survey along southern property line showing Andriej Lemko lot and Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative, Inc. right-of-way (April, 1973).
- Survey along southern property line showing additional property partitions including increase of Andriej Lemko holding as well as Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative Inc. right-of-way (May, 1973).
- Plan showing "Lots 1 and 2" and courses and distances (July 1974).
- Lemko inholder property courses and distances (July 1974).

91 Wills: Liber JS 17, folio 504, 505, Charles County (1871), probated December 10, 1872.

92 Deeds: GAH#4: 546, Charles County (1875).

93 Charles County Land Records, Liber GAH 4, pp. 546, 547.

94 1932 Obituary, The Times-Crescent, La Plata, Maryland, January 1. "The past several years he had resided in the Colonial mansion of the old Thomas Stone homestead."

95 Deeds: WMA#62: 221, Charles County (1936).

96 Deeds: 81: 47, Charles County (1946).

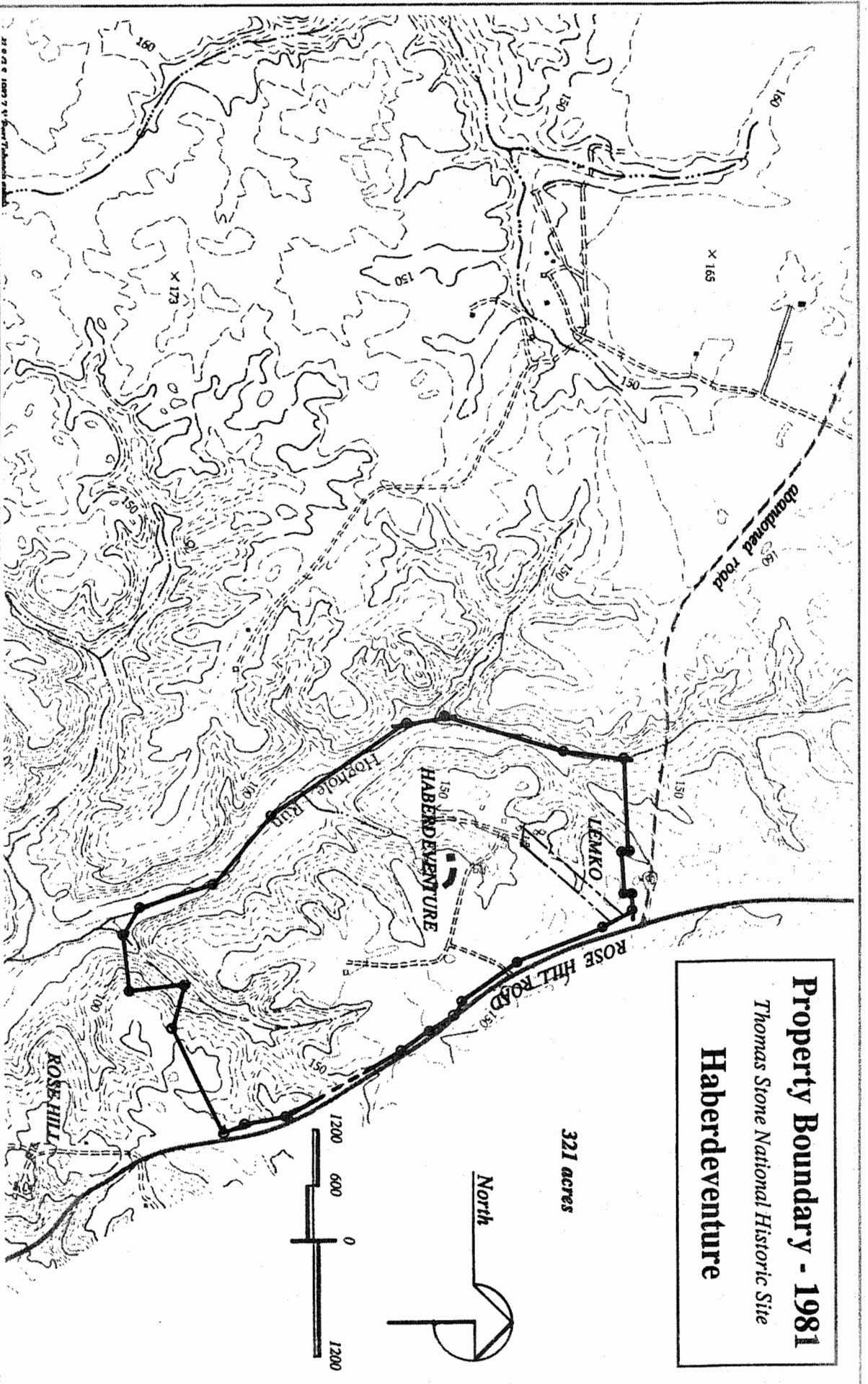


Figure 20: Property Boundary - 1981.

- John W. Thompson property along northern Haberdventure property, showing an addition of .684 acres to the Thompson holding (October, 1974).
- Re-subdivision plan of Haberdventure showing final south boundary changes made by Helen C. Vischer (June, 1975).⁹⁷

Except for the Lemko outparcel, these property changes along the northern and southern boundaries of the Haberdventure property did not have a large impact on the core area of the property.

2.3.9 1981 to Present: U.S. Government

The federal government acquired the property from Helen Vischer, Peter's second wife, in 1981 for \$524,700. At this time, a 6.28 acre tract to the north of the main house, connecting to Rose Hill Road, was subdivided and conveyed by Helen Vischer to Nadia Lemko. An additional .3997 acre tract along the eastern boundary was conveyed to John M. and Roberta J. Wearmouth, leaving the Haberdventure tract with 321.97 acres.⁹⁸ The existing boundaries of the Haberdventure tract essentially parallel those of the 1787 patent given to Thomas Stone for Haberdventure and Hansons Plains Enlarged.

2.4 Landscape History

The landscape history of Haberdventure is evident in the landscape remnants that are found today on the site. These landscape remnants are composed of layers of interaction over the years between the residents and the land. Residents, as defined here, does not merely refer to the owners of Haberdventure but includes the extended family members, overseers, slaves and tenants that shaped the development of the site.

In order to present a clear image of Haberdventure during each historical period, and the resulting changes between periods, the landscape history is described in two broad categories: the agricultural landscape, and the gardens and ornamental landscape. The agricultural landscape deals with the broader features of the landscape such as forests, field patterns, land use, fencing, and circulation within the site. The gardens and ornamental landscape section, on the other hand, focuses primarily on the area surrounding the main house, with gardens for household food, orchards, and the planting and construction of ornamental features.

In order to fully understand the changes to Haberdventure's landscape over time, it is important to view them in the context of changing practices, policies and fashions in the region as a whole. Although this is true in fully understanding any historic landscape, it is particularly important with respect to Haberdventure since the documentary information is fragmentary and incomplete. Two appendices have been added to this document in order to provide the background context for the reader. Appendix 3 provides an expanded overview of agricultural history in the Tidewater region of Maryland and Virginia from the late seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries. Appendix 4 presents an overview of regional landscape design preferences during the late eighteenth century. These appendices provide additional information for the interpretation of primary documents and visible site features described in Chapter Three.

2.4.1 Pre-Thomas Stone

In the late seventeenth century, the lands of Haberdventure were owned by John Bearfoot, a planter.⁹⁹ During this period of agricultural history, a planter by definition planted primarily tobacco, making his livelihood on the sale of the tobacco to Europe. Tobacco was also used as a medium of exchange to pay taxes, debts, rent, and to purchase land and supplies.

⁹⁷ Wearmouth, Appendix to Historic Base Map #4.

⁹⁸ Deed: Liber 759, Page 81, Charles County (1981).

⁹⁹ Charles County Rent Rolls to 1761, Maryland Historical Society; Calvert Papers.

It is probable that Bearfoot used the Haberdeventure land to grow tobacco and perhaps some wheat and corn. The land area was too large for him to work alone, and although there is no evidence that Bearfoot had either slaves or servants, the common practice at the time was to work the land with the aid of indentured servants.¹⁰⁰ Slaves were not used as field labor until the latter part of the seventeenth century, and then initially only by wealthy landowners.¹⁰¹ It is also possible that Bearfoot occupied the property. As stated in the property history, the evidence for this is inconclusive even though the deed mentioned dwelling houses, barns, stables, gardens and outhouses. This was a stock phrase for legal instruments of sale at the time, thus buildings may or may not have actually been on site.

In a similar vein, it is difficult to determine much about the status of agriculture or property improvements while the property was owned by John Lambert, Robert Hanson or Daniel Jenifer between 1708 and 1770. This was a period of change in Tidewater agriculture, as virgin land ran out and planters were faced with diminishing returns from worn out soils.¹⁰² The destructive land practices of the seventeenth century were modified only by the wealthy and progressive farmers.

The property was tenanted during this period, probably by two leaseholders.¹⁰³ Until 1750, it was common for owners of large rental properties to subdivide the unit into smaller farms and let long leases for three lives, "usually those of the initial renter, his wife and a child."¹⁰⁴ Beginning in the late 1750's, the life tenancy system was phased out in

favor of short term leases that brought greater returns to the landlord.¹⁰⁵ Since the leases for Haberdeventure have not survived, and there is no other evidence for a three-lives lease at Haberdeventure, it is probable that the land was leased for shorter periods of time.

In exchange for the lease, the leaseholder was required to pay an annual portion of the tobacco crop, and typically to plant an orchard and build a house and a tobacco house. In Theophilus Hanson's 1767 survey of Haberdeventure and Hansons Plains Enlarged it is noted that the 120 acres of the vacancy he found adjoining Hansons Plains included "one tobacco house 20' x 30' and a dwelling house very sorry, shattered and leaky."¹⁰⁶ These structures may have been built as the result of the required leasehold improvements on the property.

Although it was common for tenants to pay their leaseholds in tobacco, the price of tobacco was unstable, and the soils were generally becoming depleted, producing smaller crop yields. Since both Robert Hanson and Daniel Jenifer owned grist mills, corn and wheat may have replaced tobacco as the more common crops grown at Haberdeventure after about 1740.¹⁰⁷

2.4.2 Thomas Stone

Thomas Stone and his immediate family occupied Haberdeventure for only about 10 years, between 1771 when the Haberdeventure house was built and 1783 when the family moved to Annapolis. However, the family

100 During this period, field labor was predominantly found in the form of indentured servants. A severe labor shortage led to the use of slaves by wealthy landowners during the latter part of the 17th century. Lorena S. Walsh, "Plantation Management in the Chesapeake, 1620-1820," *The Journal of Economic History*, 69(2):393 (1989).

101 *Ibid.*

102 *Ibid.*, "Seventeenth-century Chesapeake planters exploited land which was abundant and cheap, and sought to make the most of labor which was scarce and dear....planters adopted girdling and/or slash and burn clearing, long fallows, and hoe culture." p. 393.

103 Maryland Gazette, March 9, 1769, Advertisement for the sale of Haberdeventure and Hansons Plains lists 2 tenements.

104 Walsh, p. 375.

105 *Ibid.*, p. 386.

106 Wearmouth, p. 5.

107 Rivoire, Research Summary, p. 31.

was not alone for the years they spent at Haberdeventure. From the mid-1770's and until after Stone's death in 1787, the house at Haberdeventure was occupied by other members of Stone's extended family, including two of his younger brothers and three sisters.¹⁰⁸ The plantation was also home to a number of servants and slaves.

By the time of his death in 1787, Thomas Stone had acquired approximately 2000 acres in the vicinity of Port Tobacco, including Haberdeventure, Plenty, and the other lands.¹⁰⁹ While his letters relating to the management of his Charles County properties contain many references to the hiring or sale of slaves and the operation for his Port Tobacco Great Mill, there are very few references to agricultural production or practices at Haberdeventure. This evidence indicates that Thomas Stone purchased Haberdeventure to be used as a home, rather than as an income producing investment.

a. Agriculture.

During the first thirteen years that Thomas Stone owned Haberdeventure, many improvements were made to the property. By 1783, the tax assessment lists the Haberdeventure and Hansons Plains Enlarged tract as containing "1 good brick dwelling House Kitchen & nine other necessary Houses." There is no information on what these "necessary houses" were, or how many of them were domestic support structures.¹¹⁰ A number of buildings already existed on his other tracts at the time that he purchased

them. For example, Bridgets Delight contained "1 old dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn with other out Houses, good peach orchard" and Simpsons Delight included "1 old dwelling & Kitchen. 3 other old Houses all out of repair."¹¹¹

In addition to the descriptions of existing farm buildings, the 1783 tax assessments provide a skeletal image of the farm. The 442-acre Haberdeventure and Hansons Plains Enlarged tract was described as having "barren soil" and being "half cleared." Bridgets Delight was entirely cleared and the soil described as "broken and mostly stiff." Simpsons Delight also had "stiff" soil, while Distrest was entirely wooded.¹¹²

From this information, it appears that the currently existing area of Haberdeventure, land described as Haberdeventure and Hanson's Plain Enlarged, was half cleared and half cultivated land. Half cleared, however, may not mean that the remaining area of the property was virgin timber. As discussed in the preceding section and Appendix 3, farming practices during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries involved the clearing of land and the planting of crops for a period of from one to three years. This was followed by a long fallow period in which the land was left uncultivated, sometimes as much as 20 years. The fallow period allowed native vegetation to return to the fields, gradually returning them to woodland, which improved the fertility of the soil.¹¹³ This was then followed by more clearing and cultivation.

¹⁰⁸ Chancery Papers, 4647, Annapolis; Lee: 144, 146-147; Stone Family Papers, Maryland Historical Society. In 1775, 11 members of Thomas's immediate family lived at Haberdeventure, plus a number of servants and slaves.

¹⁰⁹ Charles County Tax Assessments, 1783, Maryland Historical Society; Scharf Papers.

¹¹⁰ Rivoire, Research Summary, p. 66: "The numerical listing and descriptions of improvements on a given property in the 1783 tax assessments generally covered all buildings, regardless of their location and function. Thus, the 'nine other necessary Houses' might have been scattered over the entire 442 acres that then comprised Stone's Haberdeventure estate. The 1798 Federal District Tax assessments, on the other hand, separated the principal residence with two acres and the improvements thereon from the balance of the property, but only when the assessed value of the principal residence exceeded \$100. The entry for Haberdeventure included one house and three outbuildings on two acres with an assessed value of \$1,800. ... In the 1798 assessment it was usually only the most important outbuildings that were numbered, while in 1783 even buildings that were 'worth noting' were counted. Therefore, it is possible that more than three dependencies were in existence in 1798...."

¹¹¹ Charles County Tax Assessments, 1783, Maryland Historical Society; Scharf Papers.

¹¹² *Ibid.*

¹¹³ Walsh, p. 393.

The forest stand analysis in Appendix 5 states that the areas of forest located to the north and south boundaries of the property are as much as 250 years old. These are the oldest stands on the property. Additional stands along the western perimeter of the property are dated at 150 to 200 years old. This information and the indiscriminate clearing of land practiced during the eighteenth century indicates that it is likely that the majority of Haberdventure was cleared at one time, and that the 250 year old forest stands were left fallow before Thomas Stone's occupation. Similarly, the 150 to 200 year old stands were probably left fallow during or directly after the Thomas Stone period. The historical descriptions, the forest stand information, the location of the most arable soils, and the topography indicate that the fields existing today around the main house and tenant house were probably cleared during Thomas Stone's occupation, as were the bottom lands along Hoghole Run.

Apart from the land clearing for agricultural production, there is also an indication that a certain amount of timbering was done on the properties owned by Thomas Stone.¹¹⁴ The timber was primarily harvested for cordwood to make charcoal for the operation of a forge at Stone's mill.¹¹⁵ In fact, clearing for agricultural activities, clearing after long fallows, and timbering for cordwood are compatible occupations. A twenty year old tree could be of sufficient size to cut for cordwood, as cordwood can be cut at a much younger stage than timber for lumber.

Since Haberdventure had much poorer soil than Thomas Stone's Chandlers Hills-Welcome Plantation (Plenty), the Haberdventure farm may have been used primarily for livestock and subsistence farming rather than growing cash crops. According to the 1782 tax assessments there were 22 head of black cattle at Haberdventure and 48 head of cattle at his Chandlers Hills - Welcome Plantation. These numbers do not necessarily provide an exact indication of herd size for each property, but

given their close proximity (within a half-mile of each other), cattle could easily have been moved from one property to another.

The inventory of Thomas Stone's Charles County estate lists the following animals on his lands at the time of his death in 1787:¹¹⁶

- 6 horses and 1 colt
- 2 oxen
- 4 cows and calves
- 5 hogs and 12 shoats

This inventory would not have included the animals belonging to the other inhabitants and tenants of the property at that time, numbers that may have been significant in order to ensure food for all of the residents.

In addition, the inventory detailed the following farm equipment:

- 1 ox chain
- 5 weavers slays
- 1 pr. large hand mill stones
- 1 plough and old axe
- 1 old hoe and old spade
- 2 flax wheels dam
- 1 woolen wheel

It is notable that no sheep are listed in the inventory, even though there is a woolen wheel for spinning. The account books kept by Michael J. Stone between 1773 and 1781 indicate a number of entries for sheep and lambs, either bought or sold for Thomas Stone.¹¹⁷ This would indicate that there were sheep on the property during the Stone's occupation, although possibly owned by someone other than Thomas himself. Chickens, turkeys, and potatoes were also purchased in large quantities, which signifies that the farm was not self-sufficient in food production for all of

114 Michael Jenifer Stone Account Book, Kramer Collection, Southern Maryland Study Center, William Briscoe Stone Papers, Duke University.

115 Michael Jenifer Stone Account Book, Kramer Collection, Southern Maryland Study Center. Receipts within William Briscoe Stone Papers, Duke University.

116 Inventory of Thomas Stone's Charles County Estate, 1787-1788.

117 Michael J. Stone Account Ledger, 1773-1781, Southern Maryland Study Center, Kramer Collection, #850028, Fdr. 21.

the residents at this time.¹¹⁸ This was not an unusual condition on small plantations of the period, where the time and energies of slaves were put to cash crop production rather than ensuring self-sufficiency in food production.¹¹⁹

In addition to the wool produced by the sheep, there are indications that two other materials for cloth making were produced on site: cotton and flax. Flax was a common field crop during this period as it was used to make linen cloth. The listing of "2 flax wheels damaged" indicates that linen was made and that the flax was probably grown. A list of items claimed by Michael Jenifer from his sister Betty Eden's estate included "50 lb. Cotton in seeds," suggesting that at least by that time, cotton was being grown.¹²⁰

Other crops grown on the site included oats, corn and wheat. Entries from 1777 to 1781 record more purchases of oats and corn than receipts from the sale of these crops.¹²¹ Again, this is consistent with farming practices of the period, which concentrated on the cash cropping of tobacco, rather than self-sufficiency in food or feed stuffs.

There are also several references in historical accounts that at least some tobacco was grown on the farm, even though most of the tobacco seems

to have been produced at the leased Nanjemoy plantation, rather than at Haberdventure.¹²² The account books indicate that tobacco was routinely used to pay accounts and buy other commodities. For example, in 1780, tobacco was delivered to Nanjemoy and Cedar Point in May of that year, and 120 pounds of tobacco was paid for 8 sheep in December of the same year.

Although tenants occupied Haberdventure before and after Thomas Stone's ownership, it is not known whether any portion of the farm was leased to tenants during his ownership. Other lands which Thomas Stone owned were tenanted, such as Chandlers Hills and Welcome, and the 20 acres associated with his Port Tobacco Great Mill.¹²³ Apart from tenants, Thomas Stone's lands were worked with slave labor, both those he owned, and those that were owned by family members living at Haberdventure. While the records of slave purchases and sales are incomplete, there are records documenting some of the transactions.¹²⁴

Both Thomas and his wife inherited slaves through their fathers' wills.¹²⁵ By 1782, Thomas owned 35 slaves, 21 of whom lived at Haberdventure, with the rest quartered at Chandlers Hills and Welcome.¹²⁶ Stone occasionally separated family members to work different properties, but these lands were all within traveling distance of each other.¹²⁷

118 *Ibid.*

119 Walsh.

120 William Briscoe Stone Papers, Duke University.

121 Michael J. Stone Account Ledger, Kramer Collection, Southern Maryland Study Center.

122 *Ibid.*; Rivoire, p. 37: In a letter written in 1785, John Hoskins Stone encourages Walter Stone to sell tobacco and pork from the Nanjemoy plantation as quickly and as profitably as possible to assist in defraying some of Thomas Stone's debts."

123 William Briscoe Stone Papers, Duke University; Stone Family Papers, Maryland Historical Society; Stone Family of Maryland Papers, Library of Congress.

124 In 1774, Thomas Stone received 185 pounds from Samuel Tillot for 5 Negroes, (1774 Michael Jenifer Stone Ledger Book, Southern Maryland Study Center; Kramer Collection); he bought one negro man called Peter for 52.10 pounds from William Barnes and Thomas Smoot (Charles County Courthouse Deeds, S#3: 523 (1774)); bought one negro man slave called Bob from Francis Meek of Charles County (*Ibid.*, 533); with Chandler's Hills and Welcome bought "negro Rachael and negro Luce (*Ibid.*, V#3: 588); bought "one negro woman slave named Jeanne" from the Commissioners for Confiscated British property (*Ibid.*, V#3: 591-592).

125 Wills, AD#5:219 (Charles County Courthouse); Inventories, 1774-1775: 17 (Charles County). At least 12 of the slaves named in Thomas Stone's 1787 inventory are believed to have been formerly owned by his father (Rivoire, pp. 40, 41).

126 1782 Tax Assessments, Port Tobacco Lower East Hundred and Fifth District, Maryland Historical Society; Scharf Papers.

127 Rivoire, Research summary, citing Lee, Research notes. While living in Annapolis, Stone noted his Charles County slaves were divided into four groups: "4 men and a girl with an

There is no reference to where the slave quarters were located. Slave housing typically consisted of small cabins or duplex quarters, and were often built by the slaves themselves during their "free" time.¹²⁸

After moving to Annapolis, Thomas Stone both hired out and sold some of his slaves. In 1787 he wrote to his brother Walter: "I shall have some Negroes to hire next year - Carpenter Tom for 1800 with his tools - Bob 1200 d^o Sal for any thing above her victuals & clothes - Violet d^o & Ann. Heath £7.10 - Gus £3. little Clare 50/..."¹²⁹ Slaves educated into a trade were not an uncommon occurrence during this period. For example, one transaction on behalf of Michael J. Stone listed an indenture for "a negro slave called Sam" in the "Brick makers, Bricklayers and Plaisters business..."¹³⁰ and another to "hire of Michael J. Stone a negro Blacksmith called Jesse... including tools."¹³¹ It is not known whether these slaves lived at Haberdventure or at Michael J. Stone's other properties.

At his death, the estate of Thomas Stone listed a total of 20 slaves located in Charles County and an additional 5 at his Annapolis home.¹³²

b. Gardens and Ornamental Landscape

To date, there is some, but not conclusive documentary and physical evidence, that links the development of an ornamental landscape, including a series of formal garden terraces, to Thomas Stone's ownership

of the site.¹³³ In order to date the existing features, recent archaeological reports relied heavily on period styles, a discussion of which is presented in Appendix 4.

The documentary evidence of the gardens at Haberdventure revolves primarily around Thomas Stone's will and the inventory of his estate. His will mentions the existence of a garden and orchards: "It is my will and desire that my Brother Michael Jenifer Stone shall have a right to live at the house of Haberdventure & use the garden, orchards & land he now uses..."¹³⁴ The 1788 inventory of Stone's personal effects at Haberdventure includes the listing of "A parcell old gardain tools @ 30/."¹³⁵ These are the only currently known references to the presence of gardens and orchards on the site. Farms and plantations of the period typically had extensive orchards, and kitchen gardens were common. In the larger plantations the gardens and orchards often appeared as part of a designed garden plan.¹³⁶

The existence of a garden, not necessarily ornamental, is corroborated in a 1780 account entry listing: "To [cash] given to the Gardener for Gardain seeds of Sundry kinds."¹³⁷ This suggests that the Stone's employed a gardener, who may have been one of Thomas Stone's own slaves, or a servant or slave specifically hired for gardening.

The location of Haberdventure's orchards are indicated on the aerial photographs of the site taken in 1937. These photographs show remnants

overseer, Vilet & child hired out, Ann & child Will, Marget at the Mill Sal, Gus, young Clare hired out."

128 Jean Butenhoff Lee, "The Problem of Slave Community in the Eighteenth-Century Chesapeake," *The William and Mary Quarterly*, 63(3) 1986.

129 Stone Family of Maryland Papers, Library of Congress.

130 Stone Family Papers, Maryland Historical Society, MS 406, Box 1.

131 Stone Family Papers, Maryland Historical Society, MS 406, Box 1.

132 Willis: AH#9: 491, 494, Charles County (1787).

133 John Milner Associates, *Archaeological Studies of the Garden and House at the Thomas Stone National Historic Site* (18CH331), Charles County, Maryland, 1992.

134 Willis: AH#9: 459, 491, Charles County (1787).

135 *Ibid.*

136 See Appendix 4.

137 1780, M.J. Stone Account Ledger, Kramer Collection, Southern Maryland Study Center.

of orchards with a total of 29 trees in two locations: one group in the field to the north of the house, and the second group in the field to the east of the house, close to the cemetery. Although the probability that the existing trees in these photographs are remnants of Thomas Stone's original orchards is extremely remote, it is possible that the location of the orchard remained constant over the years.

Relying on archaeological results, documentary evidence and garden style, the terraced gardens that exist on the property to the south of the house may be attributed to Thomas Stone. While it is uncertain how much influence Thomas Stone had on the terraces at Haberdventure, it is clear that he at least had an interest in the maintenance of a garden from the inventory of his Annapolis house at his death.¹³⁸ The inventory includes the following items:

- 1 watering pot & 1 pr Garden Shears
- 2 old spades - 2 garden hoes and rakes
- 1 old wheel barrow
- 1 Wooden Garden Roller, Iron Frame

Thomas Stone's Charles County estate was much less extensive, listing only 1 old hoe and old spade and "a parcel of old garden tools." This is not surprising, since Thomas and his family left Haberdventure in 1783 to live in Annapolis, and he retained very little personal property at Haberdventure. The listing of a garden roller in Annapolis is notable, however, since rollers were used to plant Bowling Greens, the upper grass lawn of a terraced garden, which is present in the terraces at Haberdventure.

The garden terraces located to the south of the house are clearly of the style of the late eighteenth-century, incorporating terraced falls and a ramped bilateral walkway indicative of the style.¹³⁹ Archaeological investigations of the terraces do not conclusively date them to the late 18th century, but the archaeological reports interpret the secondary documentary information gathered as indicating such. The archaeological evidence indicates that: "The original garden was presumably composed of the three existing terraces with two "falls." The upper terrace may have served as a bowling green. The second terrace was reached from the first by an earthen ramp as was the third from the second. Presumably, a path bisected at least the second terrace leading to the third terrace. The central rectangle on the west side of the second terrace does not intrude into the hypothesized central aisle, supporting the supposition of a bisecting path."¹⁴⁰

Evidence was also found to support the fact that the paths and beds narrowed as they went away from the house, following the design laws of perspective, and increasing the apparent distance of the terraces. The garden was found to be broader than the house and its dependencies, as required by the design dictates of the time, with a minimum width of 172 feet, to a maximum of 240.¹⁴¹

According to the archaeological study, most of the evidence of plantings have been lost, since the garden terrace was plowed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. However, evidence of rectangular planting beds in the second terrace with beds along the edges of the terrace have been found.¹⁴² These planting beds were excavated into the subsoil to "provide a better habitat for the garden plants," a common practice by the early 1700's.¹⁴³ It was common for the formal planting beds to be outlined in boxwood, but the only indication that boxwood may have

138 Wills: AH#9: 494, Charles County (1787).

139 See Appendix 4.

140 John Milner Assoc., p. 22.

141 *Ibid.*, p. 22.

142 *Ibid.*

143 *Ibid.*

appeared in the garden is in the 1930 book, *Homes of the Cavaliers*, where the author describes a "hit-or-miss garden, fragrant with box and daffodil."¹⁴⁴

The archaeological investigations of the terraces also found evidence of post holes around the terrace perimeter and planting pits throughout the terraces. Even though these were not dated, and both post holes and planting pits could be from varying periods, it is possible that the terraces were fenced during the Thomas Stone period, since terrace fencing appears in other gardens of the period.¹⁴⁵

Dr. Gustavus Richard Brown, Thomas Stone's brother-in-law, may have had some influence on the development of the gardens at Haberdeventure. Dr. Brown's interest in botany and garden design is well documented, and his garden at Rose Hill, constructed circa 1784, was "the most extensive and artistic to be found in Maryland."¹⁴⁶ The gardens at Rose Hill are larger and more imposing than those at Haberdeventure; however the design principles are evident in a similar layout of three terraces with falls separating them, all wider than the house. The gardens at Rose Hill are outlined in geometric patterns with boxwood which are old enough to date from the period.

2.4.3 Mildred Stone Daniel/Michael Jenifer Stone

a. Agricultural Landscape

In his will, Thomas Stone directed that his brother, Michael Jenifer, should "use the garden, orchards and land he now uses," indicating that there was ongoing agriculture at the site, as well as a developed garden and orchards. Even though Thomas had devised the farm to his son, Frederick,¹⁴⁷ Michael Jenifer continued to manage the property until 1798.¹⁴⁷

The price and demand for tobacco became increasingly volatile during the late eighteenth century, leading landowners to search for other crops to diversify their income.¹⁴⁸ There is little documentation available to indicate whether farming practices or crops changed at Haberdeventure during this period. There is evidence that tobacco continued to be produced on Thomas Stone's lands, since in the final account of Michael J. Stone, he is paid in tobacco from the estate for acting as administrator.¹⁴⁹ It is also important to note that tobacco may not actually have changed hands, but instead have been only a paper exchange indicated in account books.¹⁵⁰ As stated previously, tobacco was being used as a medium of commercial exchange, more commonly than money. Cotton was also grown during this period, since a 1795 list of items claimed by Michael Jenifer from his sister Betty Eden who lived at Haberdeventure included: "50 lb Cotton in seeds."¹⁵¹

144 Scarborough, Katherine. 1930, *Homes of the Cavaliers*, p. 42.

145 See Appendix 4.

146 Hayden, Horace Edwin, *Virginia Genealogies: A Genealogy of the Glassell Family of Scotland and Virginia*, Baltimore, Maryland: Clearfield Company (1992 reprint) (1891) p. 173. "He was fond of botany, and cultivated with great care and success an extensive garden of rare flowers, for their beauty, and for their medicinal properties. His garden was the most extensive and artistic to be found in Maryland. It occupied a sloping lawn of some ten acres with three low terraces, and was interlaced with serpentine graded walks. The boundaries of it were hedged in with rows of boxwood, savin, juniper and other rare evergreens. In this enclosure Dr. B. has assembled a rare and most valuable collection of roses and other flowering plants from all parts of the world. It was Dr. Brown's wonderful collection of roses which gave to his homestead the name of 'Rose Hill'"

147 Orphans' Court Proceedings, 1797-1799, pp. 442, 464.

148 Wiser, Vivian Doris, *The Movement for Agricultural Improvement in Maryland 1785-1865*, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Maryland, 1963.

149 Account of M. J. Stone, *Guardian Accounts*, 1790-1806: 89 (1788-1794).

150 Willis, William Briscoe Stone Papers, Duke University.

151 *Ibid.*

It is likely that slaves continued to work at least part of the farm while Stone family members lived at Haberdeventure. Thomas Stone had willed seven of his slaves to his daughters Margaret and Mildred, the remainder of the 25 slaves passing to Frederick. At Frederick's death, the remaining slaves would have passed to his sisters. In 1793, Margaret and Mildred manumitted 4 slaves inherited from their father's and brother's estates.¹⁵²

Other family members living at the house also owned slaves. For example, in 1791, Grace Stone, who was then living at Haberdeventure, directed her brother Walter to sell all her slaves except Billy, and two female house servants, Luce and Sal.¹⁵³ Michael J. Stone also owned slaves, although they may have worked his own lands rather than been quartered at Haberdeventure.¹⁵⁴ The importation of slaves by John M. Daniel in 1794, indicates a lack of manpower at Haberdeventure at that time.¹⁵⁵

The site was leased to tenants during this period, both before and after Thomas Stone's family members left Haberdeventure. The tax lists of 1798 show that the property was occupied by Dr. John M. Daniel who lived at the house and managed the property along with Margaret's lands at Plenty. The tax lists also show that Ign. Wheeler, Ign. Varden, and Edward Welch, lived at Haberdeventure, none of whom were related to the Stone family, and that there were two dwelling houses on the property. Dr. John M. Daniel and his wife Margaret, who owned the Plenty plantation, left Haberdeventure sometime before 1808.¹⁵⁶

From the period before 1808 when John M. Daniel and his wife Margaret left Haberdeventure, until sometime before William Briscoe Stone and Gustavus Brown purchased the property from Mildred Stone Daniel in 1831, the land was possibly leased to tenant farmers.¹⁵⁷ A letter dated 1828 describes an individual named Rogerson who lived in a tenant house at Haberdeventure that was obviously deemed less than habitable. In the letter, Mildred Daniel suggested to William Briscoe Stone, who was managing Mildred's property at that time, that this tenant repair the house as part of the terms of the new lease.¹⁵⁸

b. Gardens and Ornamental Landscape

There is no documentary evidence currently available for the gardens and orchards during this period. As stated, the farm was tenanted between 1798 and William Briscoe Stone's purchase in 1831. Thus, while it would have been in the tenant's interest to maintain the orchards and produce gardens, it is questionable whether or not the ornamental gardens would have received any care during this period.

2.4.4 William Briscoe Stone

a. Agricultural Landscape

In the early 1820's, possibly as early as 1821, William Briscoe Stone moved to Haberdeventure and became its resident manager. The son of

¹⁵² Deeds, N#4: 165, 178. Manumitted is the term used to denote a formal emancipation from slavery.

¹⁵³ Stone Papers, Maryland Historical Society, MS 406, Box 1.

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, Agreement between Michael J. Stone and William Griffin, for Griffin to be the overseer and manager for Stone on his plantation: Griffin to overlook the negroes of the said Stone - "Make them diligently work and do their business. He [is] to Correct and whip them whenever directed by the said Stone...."

¹⁵⁵ Deeds, N#4: 326, Charles County (1794); Rivoire, p. 42.

¹⁵⁶ 1798 Federal Direct Tax Lists, Charles County.

¹⁵⁷ Account of Mr. Joseph Turner to the heirs of John M. Daniel, Deceased (1814). The account references income from rents, and is not specific which lands were rented. They may relate to income and expenses associated with the mill and Plenty Plantation as well as Haberdeventure.

¹⁵⁸ William Briscoe Stone Papers, Reel 1 (1828). Excerpt from letter from Mildred Daniel to W.B. Stone dated 21 August, 1828: "I am sure you would have the house now occupied by Rogerson made habitable with less cost to me than it could be done in any other way....I must beg you to try to bargain with the next tenant, and get him to do it on the best terms you can out of the rent he is to pay."

Michael Jenifer Stone, William Briscoe is thought to have occupied the house and land in exchange for representing his cousin Mildred in local business matters and the day-to-day running of Haberdventure. There are repeated references to tenant farmers in the correspondence between William Briscoe and Mildred Stone Daniel.¹⁵⁹ For example, in 1825 Stone wrote "I have not been so fortunate as to have gotten one pound of Tobacco for last year's rent & I fear from the excessive and unseasonable Drought that yr Tenants will be slow in their payments."¹⁶⁰

The clearest documentary references of farming practices at this time can be found in a proposed rent agreement between Mildred Stone Daniel and Gustavus Brown. This agreement, dated the 1st of January 1831, described a "piece of land intended for a meadow" and was to last for 8 years. The land may in fact have been along Hoghole Run, since this is the only area of the farm wet enough to require "ditching." Brown was to have the meadow "ditched grubbed cleared, inclosed [sic] & sown in Timothy during 1831" and could grow one crop of Tobacco or some other crop. For the remainder of the lease, Brown was to keep the meadow sufficiently ditched, grubbed, cleared, enclosed and "sit" in Timothy, a common grass sown for hay. He was also to mow, cure and stack the hay. Rent for the meadow was to be paid in one half the total stacks of hay produced. Brown was not to allow stock to graze on the meadow, and it was to be fenced, with "walling," from material cut from Haberdventure. Stone estimated that the meadow would produce from 8 to 12 tons of hay annually.¹⁶¹

In 1831, William Briscoe Stone bought the Haberdventure property and two other small parcels from Mildred Stone Daniel. He continued to farm, raising livestock and tobacco,¹⁶² corn and wheat, and selling his produce through several commission merchants in Baltimore.¹⁶³ Much more so than his predecessors, William Briscoe Stone took an active interest and involvement in the production and development of his farm. He was also actively involved in the Charles County Agricultural Society between 1848 and 1860, being named vice president in 1848 and serving on several committees in the intervening years.¹⁶⁴

In step with the agricultural trends of the period,¹⁶⁵ William Briscoe Stone was interested in new equipment and agricultural practices which would increase the productivity of his farm. He was named a delegate to the Guano Convention in Baltimore in 1856,¹⁶⁶ and in 1848 he was given a premium for the best acre of wheat grown on a Charles County farm.¹⁶⁷ The reasons for this award and the documentation of his interest in new farming methods may be seen in an undated document in Stone's handwriting in which he describes, in considerable detail, his experiments with fertilizing and crop rotation.¹⁶⁸

The conventional methods of agriculture in Maryland and Virginia during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had worn out the productivity of fields with successive plantings of wheat and tobacco. Lands were "mined" to produce the highest crop returns with no thought for future production.¹⁶⁹ The advent of the plow dealt a serious blow to the

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁰ Stone Family Papers, Maryland Historical Society.

¹⁶¹ 1831, William Briscoe Stone Papers, Perkins Library, Reel 1.

¹⁶² 1841, Invoice, "Sales of 2 Hogsheads of Tobacco rec'd from Schr. Columbia Star from Nanjemoy by order & for account of William B. Stone of Charles County, Maryland.

¹⁶³ Invoice, Pike and Penn, Baltimore, Maryland Historical Society: MS 406; Maj. W. B. Stone in Acct. with B. R. Spalding, Baltimore (1862).

¹⁶⁴ 1848-1860, Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser, Issues: 2-24-1848, 6-15-1848, 10-1-1850, 10-12-1854, 11-8-1855, 5-15-1856, 11-10-1857, 11-1-1860.

¹⁶⁵ See Appendix 3.

¹⁶⁶ Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser, May 15, 1865. Delegate to the Guano Convention entailed discussing methods for removing protectionist and monopolistic trade practices in the importation of guano.

¹⁶⁷ Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser, 1848.

¹⁶⁸ William Briscoe Stone Papers, Reel 2.

sustainability of farming in the region, since lands were plowed without taking into account their erosion potential. The great soil losses during this period resulted in the siltation of the Port Tobacco River and other rivers and streams in the region.¹⁷⁰

A different form of agriculture was introduced in 1791, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, with the discovery that deep plowing and the application of "land plaster" and manure could increase productivity. Land plaster was lime, or calcium sulfate, and its use spread slowly through the agricultural community. However, the Agricultural Reform Movement of the nineteenth century encouraged its use,¹⁷¹ as well as the use of other manures, fertilizers and new fanning practices.

Following the new agricultural trends, William Briscoe Stone's farming notes describe experiments with the new land plaster technology and the introduction of crop rotation "applied 10 to 15 years ago on [an?] facing?" land without apparent improvement.¹⁷² Running a 7-year experiment, in his first year he developed a fertilizer using oyster shells as a substitute for lime, and mixing them with ashes (high in phosphorous). He spread them on a blue grass meadow at a rate of 25 bushels to the acre. The following spring he added manure and additional ashes, tilled the field and planted tobacco. After the tobacco was harvested in the fall, he seeded blue wheat, inter-planted with clover. Inter-planting with clover provided the wheat with a source of nitrogen, and gave him a crop yield of 20 to 25 bushels an acre. This can be compared to farming practices today which typically produce 45 bushels per acre.¹⁷³

The following year he cut the clover, probably for hay and gained "a fair yield." The field was then put to pasture, and either the following year or two years later, again sown to wheat with a yield of 18 to 20 bushels. He then planted blue grass for pasture for the 6th year and in the 7th year manured with stable manure "made moist with strong [f]ell[?] brine 1 bushel plaster 8 to 10 bushels wood ashes."¹⁷⁴ This is similar to his earlier fertilizer mixture of burnt oyster shells and ashes. He also probably purchased lime (termed plaster) at this time. It appears that he was beginning his crop rotation again since he then planted tobacco. His next entry reads "seeded in Wheat, large Crop, very thick in many places & now set in clover - about 4.5 acres."¹⁷⁵

Stone's second experiment is a five year fertilizing and crop rotation regime. In the first year he added "25 bushels burnt shells." In the second year he planted corn with a "fair" crop of 5 or 6 bbls. In the third year, he planted wheat with a crop of 10 to 12 bushels, and in the fourth year fertilized with a mixture of "1 bbl mexican guano, .5 bushel salt, .5 plaster and 10 to 18(?) bushels ashes." Planting in corn, this gave him a "better" crop. The fifth year he planted wheat and gained 12 to 15 bushels. He seeded in clover, although from his notes it is not possible to determine whether this was interplanted, as the previous experiment, or sown after the wheat harvest.

His third experiment took place in "swamp land" probably in the meadows next to Hog Hole Run. In this instance he is experimenting with deep plowing: "ditched & subsoiled with 2 heavy Horses." He planted in corn and "made about 4 or 5 time the usual crop, 6 to 8 bbls." The second year wheat was planted and hailed a "fair" crop.

169 Walsh, p. 403.

170 Craven, Avery Odelle, *Soil Exhaustion as a Factor in the Agricultural History of Virginia and Maryland 1606-1860*, University of Illinois Press, 1926.

171 See Appendix 4.

172 William Briscoe Stone Papers, reel 2.

173 Soil Conservation Service, *Soil Survey of Charles County, Maryland*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1974. On the predominant soil on the site, Beltsville silt loam, average yields for corn are 95 bushels per acre, and hay 3 tons per acre.

174 William Briscoe Stone Papers, reel 2.

175 *Ibid.*

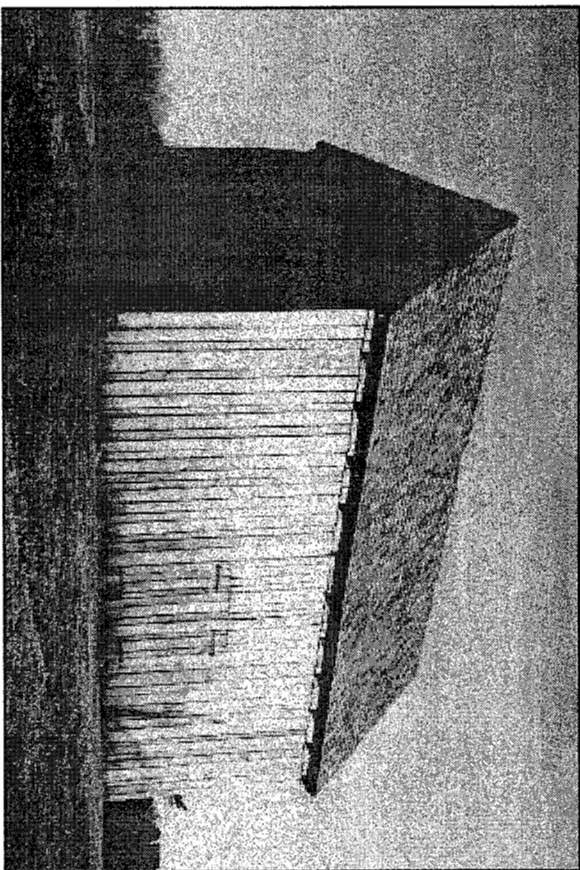


Figure 21: Existing tobacco barn, 1993.

William Briscoe Stone farmed his land with the aid of slaves until the time of the Civil War. He was one of the largest slave owners in the county, with 31 slaves listed in the 1850 census. While there are a number of account entries for shoes and clothing for the slaves, only one entry exists of slave purchases.¹⁷⁶ In 1842, William Briscoe Stone purchased three slaves, Janet for \$400, David for \$100, and Henrietta, described as old, for \$100,¹⁷⁷ adding to the 24 slaves listed in the 1840 census. William Briscoe Stone apparently shared the labor of his slaves with Gustavus Brown, his father-in-law at Palmoine.¹⁷⁸ For example, four of

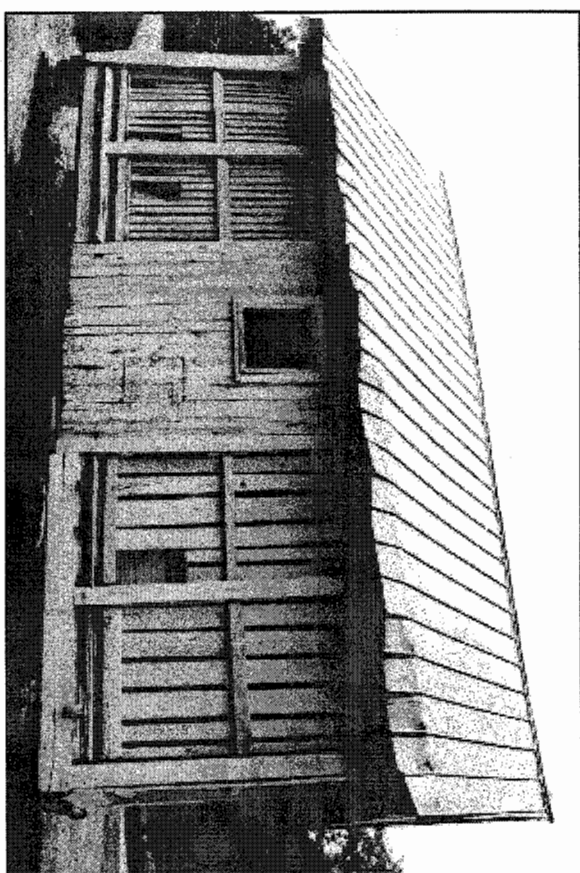


Figure 22: Existing corncrib, 1993.

Brown's slaves were hired to build a stable at Haberdventure for two and a half months in 1825.¹⁷⁹

Stone was far from being an abolitionist, but it is clear from his writings¹⁸⁰ and other records that he was uncomfortable with being a slave owner. Documents recording what happened to the slaves during and after the Civil War have not been found, although it is possible that some of the former slaves may have remained at Haberdventure after the war. This is suggested by the fact that Margaret Graham Stone's servant, Maria Miles, was born at Haberdventure of slave parents.¹⁸¹

¹⁷⁶ William Briscoe Stone Papers, Maryland Historical Society, MS 1580.

¹⁷⁷ Hamilton Collection, Southern Maryland Study Center, 850093, Box 5, Fdr. 4.

¹⁷⁸ William Briscoe Stone Papers, Duke University. One example of this practice is that at least three of Brown's slave carpenters assisted in the repairs to the house and the building of a stable in 1825-1826.

¹⁷⁹ Stone Family Papers, 406.

¹⁸⁰ Rivoire, pers. comm., 1994.

¹⁸¹ Oral Histories, Betty (Stone) Lybrook, Southern Maryland Study Center, 1987.



Figure 23: Existing sheep barn, 1993.

Even though slaves lived at Haberdeventure, it is not entirely certain where their quarters were. The existing tenant house, located west of the main house across Spring Branch, has been dated to William Briscoe Stone's period of ownership. According to oral histories of the site, three one-room cabins, each with an outside brick chimney, were located in a line off the southwest end of the existing tenant house.¹⁸² The one farthest to the west was the oldest, and was said to have been originally occupied by overseers. It was destroyed by fire in 1925, while the others had disappeared prior to that time.¹⁸³

Tobacco and wheat were the principal crops grown at Haberdeventure during the 1850's and 60's.¹⁸⁴ It is clear that the ending of slavery had an impact on the farm, since William Briscoe began investing in mechanized farm equipment: in 1862 a gleaner,¹⁸⁵ and then in 1863 a thrasher.¹⁸⁶ By the time of his death in 1873, his personal inventory lists a wheat fan, a plough, two old cultivators, two pair cart wheels, one iron beam plough, one ox cart, horse power and thrasher, one corn sheller, and one old harrow.¹⁸⁷

In spite of the existence of some clear and detailed evidence of farming practices in use at this time, there is little indication of which areas of the farm were used for various purposes. The forest stand analysis (Appendix 5) indicates forests over 150 years old in the northern, western and southern areas of the property. These would have been wooded during William Briscoe Stone's period. In addition, the leases and agricultural notes indicate that the meadow bordering Hoghole Run was repeatedly used for hay production and perhaps for some cropping.

The location of agricultural outbuildings also provides some indication of land uses on the farm. The three buildings that still survive from this period are the tobacco barn, the corncrib and the sheep barn (see Figures 21 - 23). Based on the method of carpentry and fasteners used, the sheep barn is thought to have been built about 1840.¹⁸⁸ Its location in the southeast meadow points out that this area was probably used for sheep pastures. There are also references to a substantially sized "wash house" in 1825/1826¹⁸⁹ and 1876.¹⁹⁰ This facility may have been used to wash sheep prior to sheering, but more likely to wash the fleeces before carding, along with the regular use of laundering clothes and household linens. Although there is no exact indication of its location, it would have

182 Oral Histories: Betty (Stone) Lybrook and John Hoskins Stone, 1987, and Lorina Butler Chambers, 1988; Southern Maryland Study Center.

183 *Ibid.*

184 Maj. W. B. Stone in Acct. with B. R. Spaulding, Baltimore (1862); shows sales of 13 hds, tob. and 187 bushels of wheat.

185 1862, WBDS Papers, Perkins, Reel 2.

186 *Ibid.*, 1863.

187 Inventory personal estate of W. B. Stone, Inventories, 1869-1878: 234-237.

188 Rivoire, Research Summary, p. 69.

needed a ready supply of water, and therefore would have been located close to a spring.

William Briscoe Stone also spoke of constructing a "corn House," in a letter to Mildred while he was overseeing Haberdventure.¹⁹¹ This corn house was located a short distance east of the house, between the east "office" and the cemetery, and was demolished circa 1920.¹⁹²

b. Gardens and Ornamental Landscape

Little documentary evidence exists of changes to the gardens during this period of occupation of the site. There is one unspecific reference to a flower garden in a letter to William Briscoe Stone,¹⁹³ and a reference to planting sweet potatoes in another letter.¹⁹⁴ There are also invoice entries listing the purchase of a garden rake, garden rope, 4 weeding hoes, and one steel weeding hoe in 1858.¹⁹⁵

In the 1850 Census for Charles County, Stone is listed as a "farmer," and his obituary states that he practiced law until 1844 when he was nominated as Chief Judge of Maryland's First Judicial District, in which capacity he served until 1845. "Since that time he had been entirely engaged in agricultural pursuits, except on one occasion." The occasion was his election to the state legislature in 1855, where he served for one term. With his keen interest in agriculture, William Briscoe probably maintained and improved upon the orchards and vegetable gardens. There is no evidence that he changed or modified the ornamental landscape to

suit the fashion of the period, which was more closely aligned to naturalistic landscapes.

2.4.5 Margaret Graham Stone

a. Agricultural Landscape

Margaret Stone lived at Haberdventure from her birth in 1827 to her death in 1913. By the time of her father's death in 1872, Margaret had already assumed management of the farm. It is likely that she owned the livestock on the farm, including some sheep, even though her father's inventory did not list any livestock.

Little is known about the exact details of the management of the farming enterprise, except that Margaret used tenants. One 1876 tenant agreement listed a variety of crops including corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, rye, potatoes, turnips and "fodder" that was to be produced and used to pay rent. The tenant was allowed to keep 10 head of cattle and enough hogs for his own food, and was to maintain Margaret's 2 horses, 5 head of cattle and flock of not more than 30 sheep. In addition to maintaining his own livestock, the tenant was allowed to occupy the west wing of the main house.¹⁹⁶

The agreement documents the existence of a garden, carriage house, a shed, and a stable in which Margaret Graham Stone retained three stalls for her own use. Also listed in the agreement are a meat house, an orchard and a wash house. The agreement further mentions a house and garden

189 Stone Family Papers, Maryland Historical Society: MS 406, Box 1. "... if I had Done as I might by repairing the whole of the wash House using one part as a corn House"

190 Stone Family Papers, Maryland Historical Society: MS 406, Box 1.

191 Stone Family Papers, Maryland Historical Society: MS 406, Box 1. "... it was for & is to my convenience that the corn House etc was built - contra that the building is a substantial one..."

192 Oral Histories: Betty Stone Lybrook and John Hoskins Stone, Southern Maryland Study Center, 1987.

193 "A horse shoe hoe in a flower bed would do her no harm," William Briscoe Stone Papers, Perkins Library, Reel 1 (1835).

194 "Takes down a half bushel of sweet potato slips for your mother," William Briscoe Stone Papers, Perkins Library, Reel 2 (1856).

195 Stone Family Papers, MS 406, Box 1, Maryland Historical Society (1858).

196 Weymouth, p. 11.

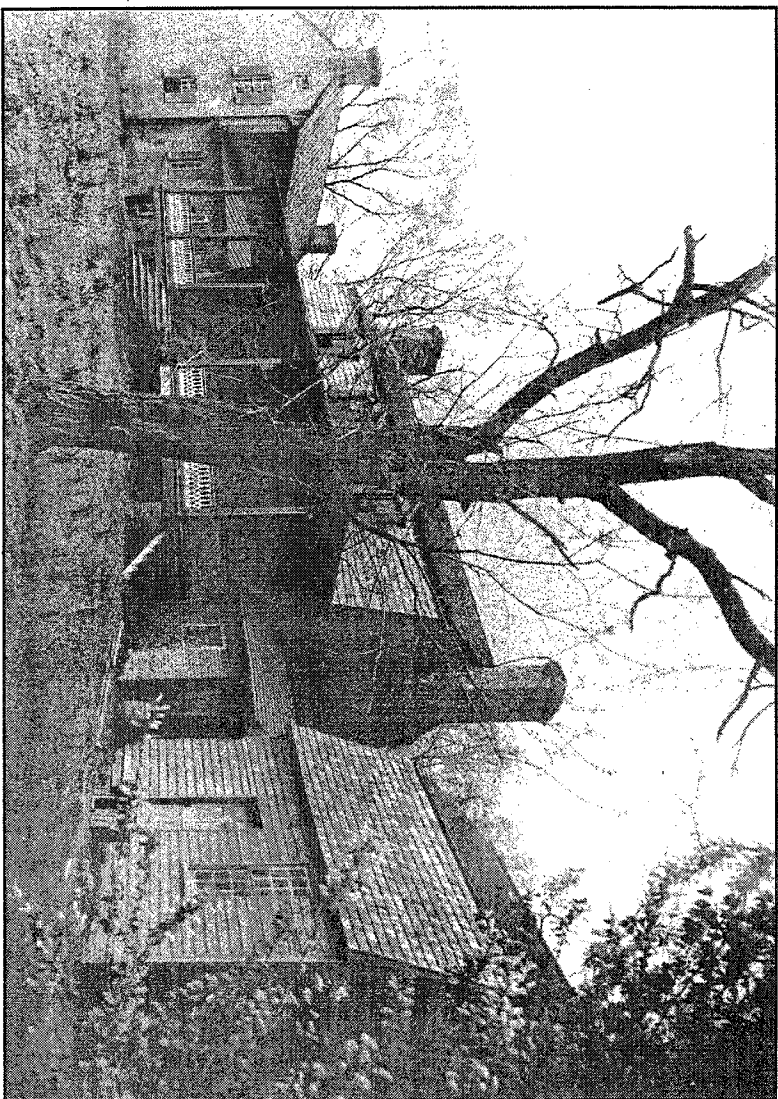


Figure 24: Circa 1902 photograph of the main house from the southeast. (Library of Congress)

occupied by John Washington, which may have been the existing tenant house across Spring Branch from the main house.

A number of the fields are described in the agreement as well, with their intended crops.¹⁹⁷ The middle field, located between the house and the cemetery was to be cultivated in corn and tobacco, including the orchard with tobacco between the rows. No animals were to be pastured in the orchard. The south field, the large area off the sheep barn, was to be kept as pasture, as was the field west of the barn. On the western slope of this field lay a dammed pond structure, now dry, which may have been used



Figure 25: 1911 USGS 15' quad. (National Archives)

to water the pasturing cattle. The area also appears on the 1937 aerial photograph. The field north of the house was not to be worked or grazed, indicating that it was probably used for hay production.

Further documentation of farm crops can be found in the inventory of Margaret Graham Stone's estate in 1912. Livestock listed includes 22 sheep and nine lambs, two cows, and one heifer. By this time, the farm apparently was being tenanted for one-third interest in the crops since Margaret's estate lists one lot of corn estimated at 12 barrels, one-third

¹⁹⁷ *Ibid.*

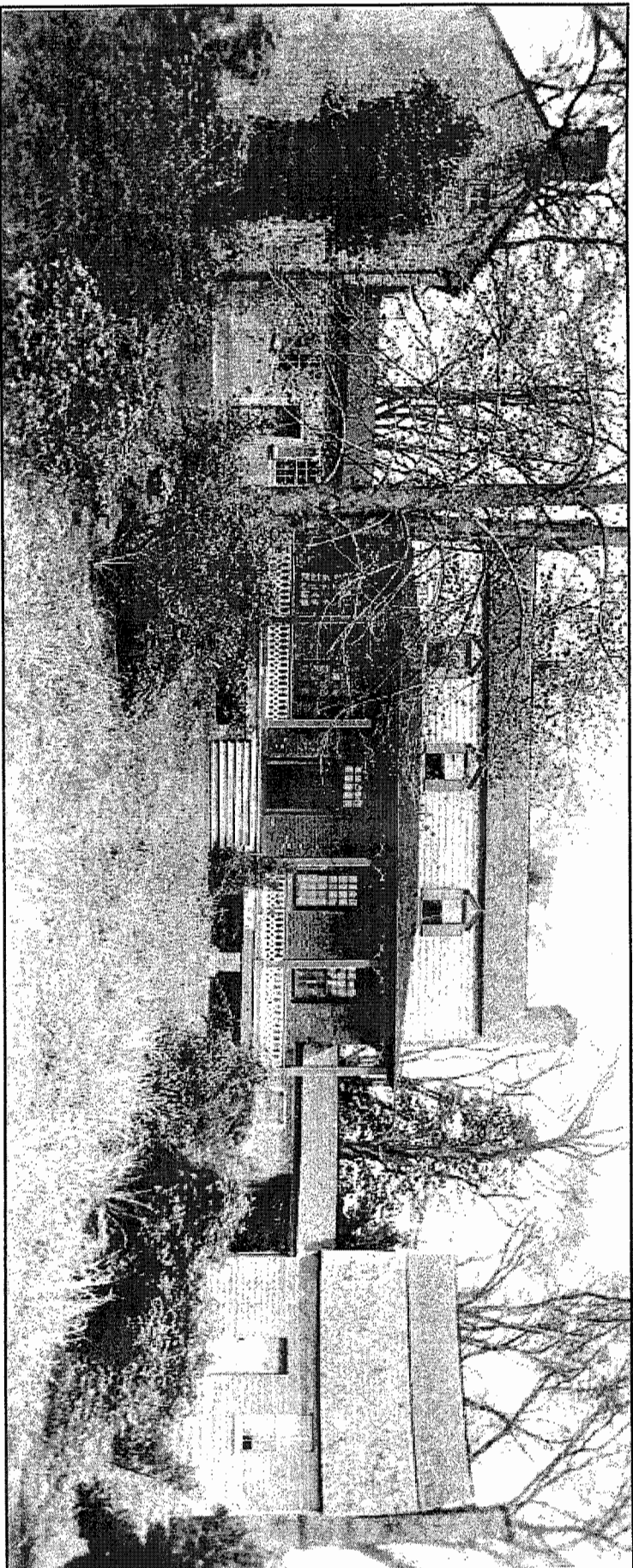


Figure 26: Photograph of the main house from the south taken circa 1902. (Baltimore Museum of Art)

interest in 14 acres of growing wheat, and one-third interest in a crop of partially stripped tobacco, estimated to be 6000 lbs.¹⁹⁸

Access and circulation on the site at this time can be seen from the 1911 U.S.G.S. map of the region.¹⁹⁹ There are two access lanes shown off of Rose Hill Road, one along the present day alignment, and the second leading in a straight line, south-east. Remnants of the second road presently exist on the site, but it is unclear which route was predominant during this period. Another road led to the north from the main house and

outbuildings complex to Glymont Road. One additional interior access lane is shown on the map, leading from the intersection of the two access roads off Rose Hill Road to the sheep barn.

b. Gardens and Ornamental Landscape

Margaret G. Stone lived at Haberdventure from her birth in 1825 until her death in 1913. Her obituary states that:

¹⁹⁸ Inventory of personal estate of Margaret G. Stone, Inventories, 1912-1918: 19.

¹⁹⁹ United States Geological Survey, Port Tobacco 15' quadrangle map, 1911.

"Her devotion to her old home was akin to that of a mother for her child, and rather than leave it to the care of strangers she lived there many years alone, except for the companionship of a maid servant who proved faithful to the end."

Although Margaret was obviously very attached to her home, there is no indication of the extent of Margaret's interest and activity in the gardens. From the earliest photographs of the site, taken approximately 10 years before her death at 88 years of age, the landscape appears in decline. The 1902 photograph of the house (Figure 24) shows a locust tree to the west of the east wing, and a blooming black cherry (*Prunus serotina*) in the corner of the photograph.

The second circa 1902 view of the house (Figure 26) is a photograph taken from the center of the second terrace towards the house. In evidence are shrub plantings outlining the edges of the upper terrace and the central earthen ramp. There is a shrub located to the south of the porch steps and a Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) located to the west of the central axis. Ivy is growing up the gable end of the west wing.

2.4.6 Michael R. Stone

a. Agricultural Landscape

Upon Margaret Stone's death in 1913 the farm passed to her nephew, Michael R. Stone who brought his family to live at Haberdventure shortly thereafter. Michael R. Stone's occupation of the site is the first period during which we can find a wealth of information about the layout of the farm and farm buildings, primarily from oral histories of three of his children, Dr. John H. Stone, Betty Stone Lybrook, and Margaret Stone Dippold.

The farm continued to be tenanted from 1913 until 1935, with the crop share from the leases being the main source of income for the family.²⁰⁰ At least one tenant farmer was located on the property at any given

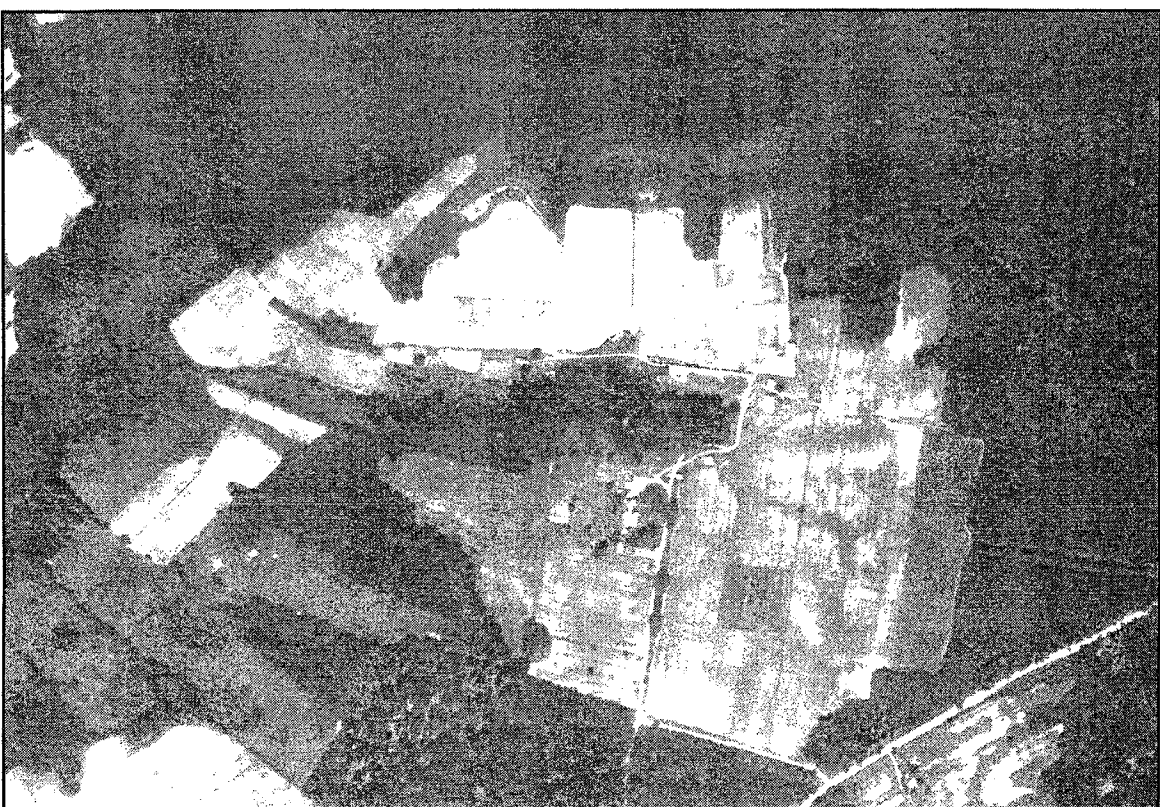


Figure 27: 1937 aerial photograph. (National Archives)

200 Oral History Tapes, Margaret (Stone) Dippold, Southern Maryland Study Center (1980).

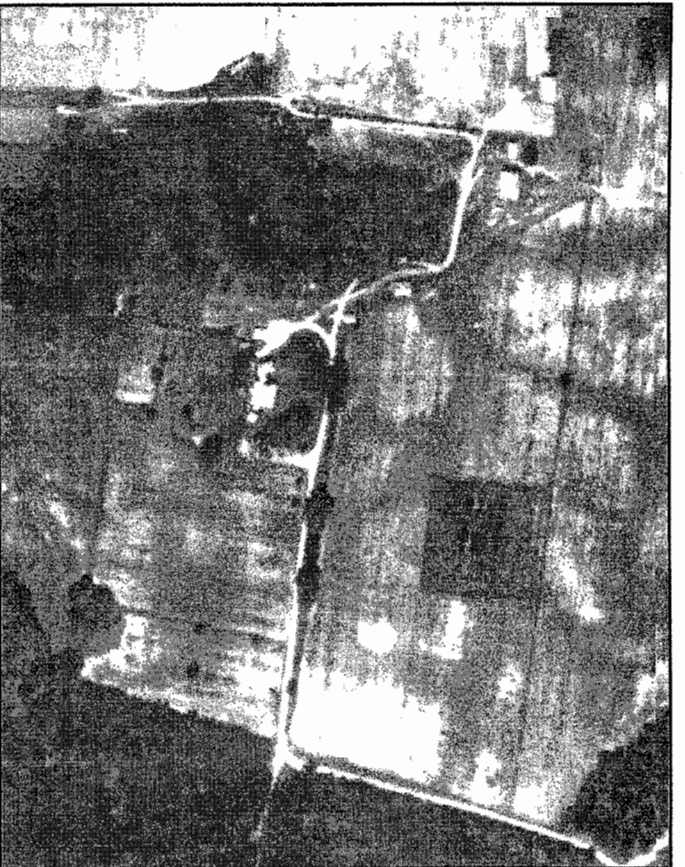


Figure 28: 1937 aerial photograph showing orchard remnants and the area immediately surrounding the house. (National Archives)

time.²⁰¹ Tobacco was the primary cash crop, of which about 10 to 15 acres were planted per year, even though during the Depression, prices were down to 6 cents per pound.²⁰²

At one point during this period, the black walnut trees were logged and sold off the farm due to a blight which was killing the trees. The majority of trees were located on the east side of the ravine, described as “far down ravine,”²⁰³ which was most likely the Spring Branch ravine.

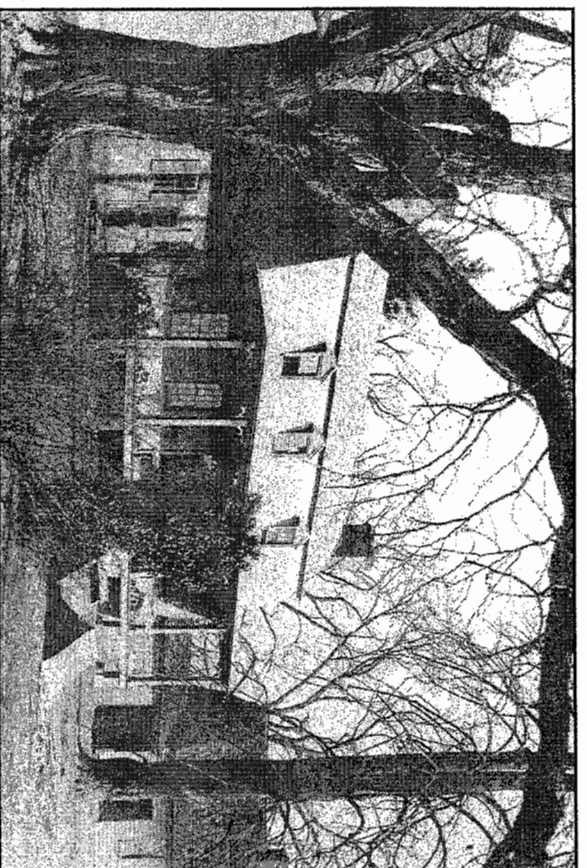


Figure 29: View of the southern facade of the house showing west hyphen taken circa 1920. (Enoch Pratt Free Library)

The 1937 aerial photograph, the earliest identified aerial photography available for this site, shows clearly the field patterns of this period (see Figure 27). Although the photograph was taken after the property passed out of the hands of the Stone family in 1935, not enough time had passed for major field patterns to be obscured, and no new cutting and clearing is evident. The fields on the ravines east of Hoghole Run appear to be pastures at this point, and the sheep barn is completely cut off from the main house with woodland. The fields surrounding the house, the field in the southeast corner of the property, and the fields to the west of the tenant house were well cultivated.

There were a number of outbuildings present during Michael Stone’s residence on the site, some of which originated during an earlier period. A dairy and smoke house were located close to the main house, with a

201 Oral History Tapes, Dr. John Hoskins Stone, Southern Maryland Study Center (1987).

202 Oral History Interview: Margaret Dippold and Dr. John H. Stone (1980).

203 Oral History Tapes, Dr. John H. Stone, Southern Maryland Study Center (1987).

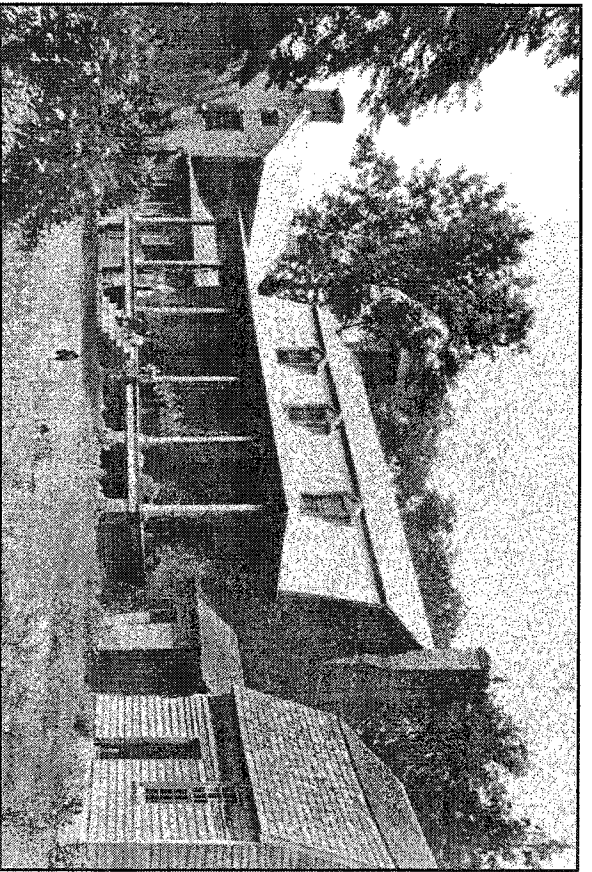


Figure 30: View of the southern facade of the house from the east hyphen taken circa 1920. (Enoch Pratt Free Library)

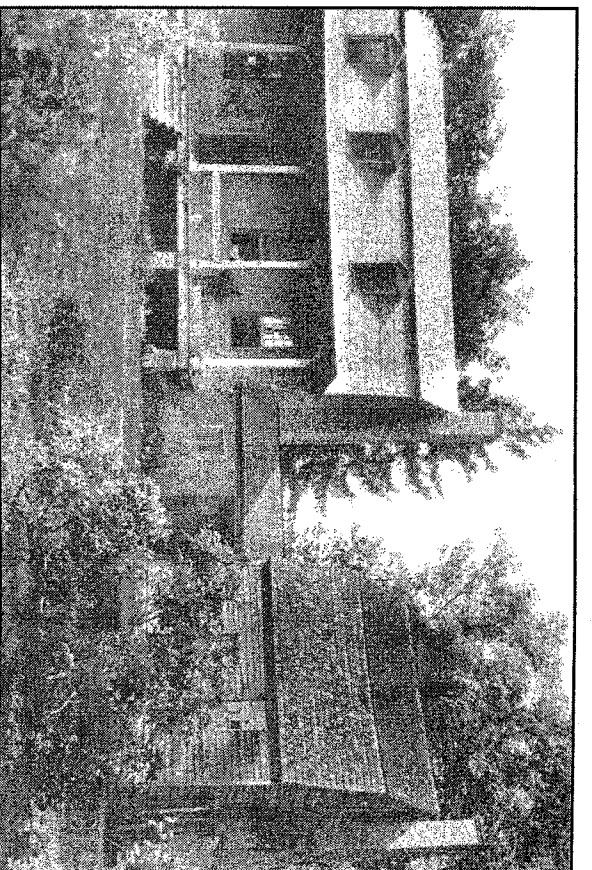


Figure 31: View of the southern facade of the house taken from the east circa 1920. (Courtesy Baltimore Museum)

corncrib between the east wing and the cemetery. In the area of the present day Lenko house were located 2 tobacco barns, a cow barn and a corn house. There was also a spring house in the ravine, and the remains of 3 slave cabins along the edge of the field near where the tenant house stands.²⁰⁴ Outhouses (privies) were located, one on the east side of the east wing, and one on the east side of the ravine. The one on the east side of the ravine was apparently removed for fear it would contaminate the water supply of the spring house.²⁰⁵

The farm operation seems to have been greatly reduced by the time of Michael Robertson's death in 1934. At that time his inventory lists 2 cows, 1 mule, 3 horses, and a variety of farm equipment.²⁰⁶

Access into the site during this period was accomplished from two directions: one off Rose Hill Road, along the present entrance road, and the other leading north to the Glymont Road. The second access to Rose Hill Road, leading directly from the house, appears to be less used than the one curving to the north. There is an additional access alignment suggested on the 1937 aerial photograph. This alignment had apparently been discontinued by 1937, and leads from the intersection of Rose Hill Road and Glymont Road to the north facade of the house. There is little physical evidence remaining to date of this possible entrance drive, with only one gate post and hinge pintle dating to the twentieth century.

The aerial photograph also defines a number of farm lanes in use at this time. A well-used road leads to the tenant house to the west of Spring

²⁰⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁶ Inventory of estate of Michael Robertson Stone, Inventories, 1933-1936:279-281 (1934). Equipment included 1 wagon, 1 disk harrow, 1 mower, 1 pegtooth Harrow, 1 fertilizer distributor, 1 hay rake, 1 springtooth harrow, 1 corn planter, 1 2-horse plow, and 1 3-plough.

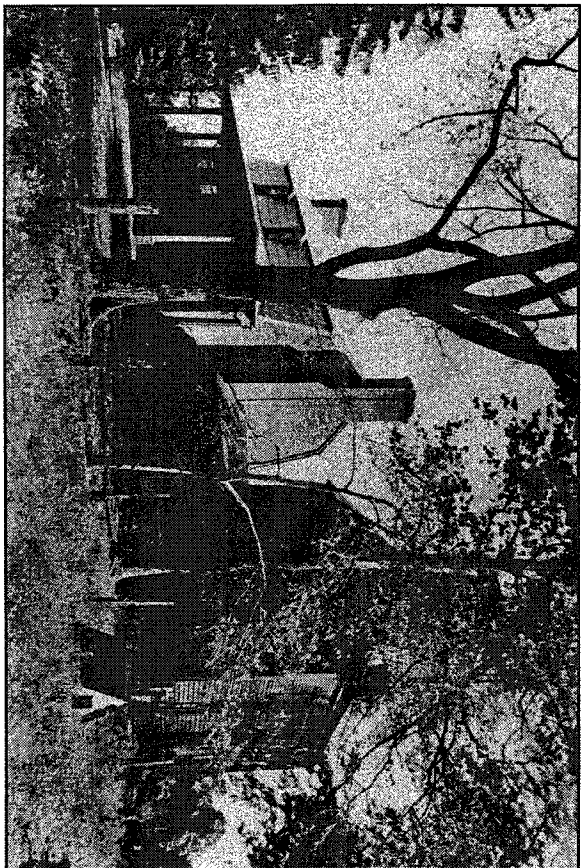


Figure 32: 1928 photograph of house and existing vegetation from the southeast. (Enoch Pratt Free Library)

Branch, and a lane leads from the intersection of the two access roads onto Rose Hill Road to the sheep barn. Another lane leads south from the main house complex to access the fields along Hoghole Run.

b. Gardens and Ornamental Landscape

According to oral histories, the family had a large garden, in which they raised food for the family.²⁰⁷ This was particularly important during the Depression years, allowing the family not to “suffer” or feel a sense of “panic” during this period.²⁰⁸ The garden was located about mid-way along the first leg of the existing entrance road, where they grew

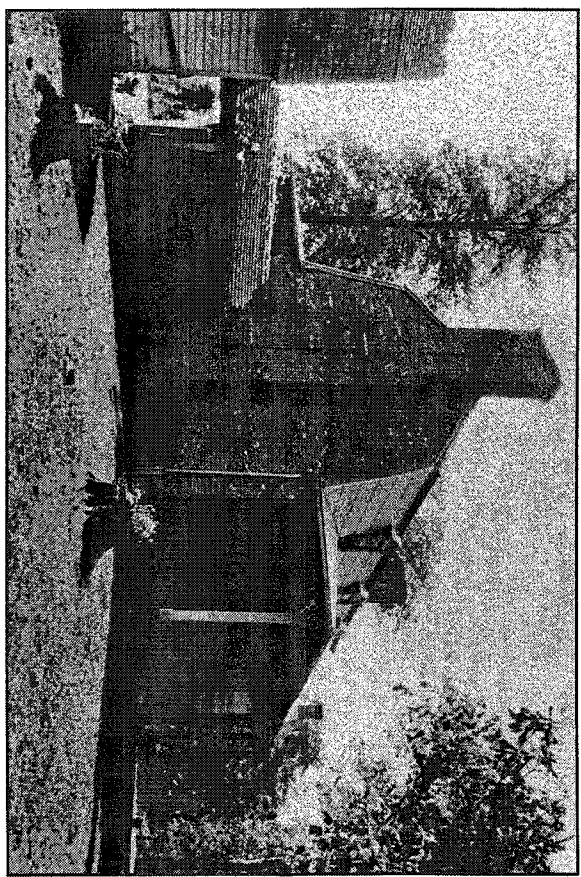


Figure 33: 1928 view of the house and tree stumps from the northeast. (Enoch Pratt Free Library)

asparagus, white celery, gooseberries, strawberries, peas, limas, and “every vegetable you can think of... [we] even had parsnips.”²⁰⁹ The garden was “fenced off, fertilized and mulched.”²¹⁰ There was also a large orchard approximately 4 to 5 acres in size in the field north of the house, remnants of which can be seen on the 1937 aerial photo containing apple, peach, cherry, pear and plum trees.²¹¹ The orchard trees were planted in rows, and tobacco planted between the rows.²¹² Remnants of a second orchard can be seen in the field by the cemetery on the 1937 aerial photograph. In addition, there is evidence of ornamental plantings lining the entrance road from the curve to the house. These appear to the south

207 Oral History Tapes: Margaret (Stone) Dippold, daughter of Michael R. Stone, Southern Maryland Study Center (1980).

208 Oral History Tapes: Margaret (Stone) Dippold, Southern Maryland Study Center (1980).

209 Oral History Tapes: Betty (Stone) Lybrook, Southern Maryland Study Center (1980).

210 Oral History Tapes: Dr. John H. Stone, Southern Maryland Study Center (1987).

211 Oral History Tapes: Betty (Stone) Lybrook, Southern Maryland Study Center (1987).

212 *Ibid.*

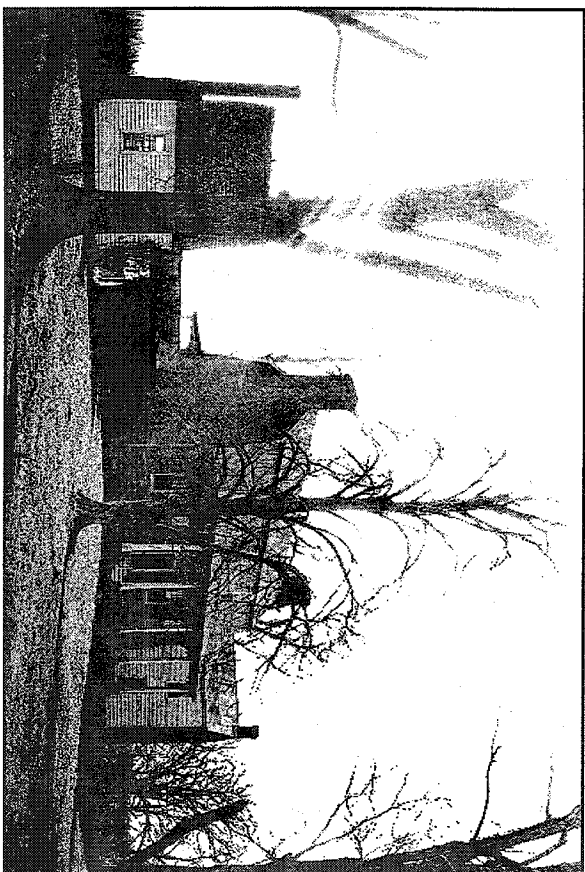


Figure 34: 1934 view from the western side of the terraces. (Gischner Photo, Southern Maryland Study Center)

of the drive as regularly spaced small trees or shrubs, and to the north of the drive, as larger trees.

Photographic documentation of the area surrounding the main house is fairly good for this period. Oral history identifies the trees around the house as lindens, with one old elm. All of the lindens had died by the 1930's.²¹³ None of the trees in the existing photographs of the period can be identified as lindens, but there appears to be an elm visible to the north of the house in Figure 32. The lindens may have been two of the stumps visible in a circa 1928 photograph (Figure 33) of the north facade of the house. Oral history describes the terraces as being "broken by shrubbery," "with roses along the terraces," mock oranges and rows of flowers.²¹⁴ Unfortunately the photographs of the period show only the upper terrace, although evidence of deciduous shrubs including crepe myrtle and roses

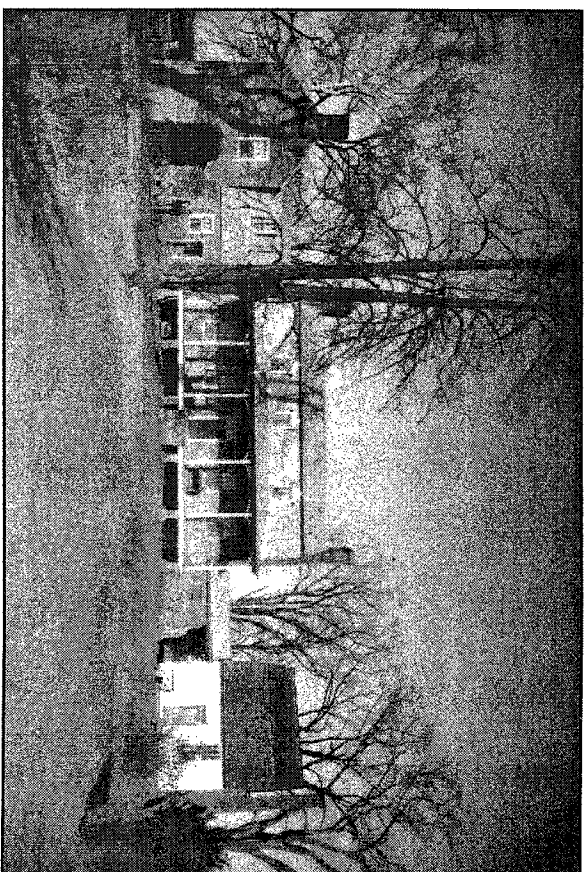


Figure 35: 1934 view of the southern exposure of the house from the second terrace ramp. (Gischner Photo, Southern Maryland Study Center)

can be seen. There is also an ivy-covered stump in evidence along the west wing. The circa 1920 photograph of the southern exposure of the main block (Figure 31) contains a clump of what appear to be daffodils in a planting bed to the east of the porch. There are climbing vines and a flower box visible on the porch, in a photograph of the same view taken later in the season (Figure 30).

Very little ornamental planting appears to have been done on the first terrace and directly around the house. The upper terrace seems to have been entirely grass, punctuated by chicken coops.²¹⁵ The circa 1920 photograph shows some vines being trained up the porch posts, but no additional ornamental plantings.

²¹³ Oral History Tapes: Betty (Stone) Lybrook, Southern Maryland Study Center (1987).

²¹⁴ *Ibid.*

²¹⁵ Wearmouth, p. 100. "The two little gabled structures probably were chicken coops or brooder, each with a setting hen and her young chicks."

Thomas Stone National Historic Site
Haberdenture
National Park Service

Circa 1920
Ornamental Plantings
prepared by: Land Ethica, Washington, D.C.

North
Scale: 1"=20 ft.
July 15, 1993

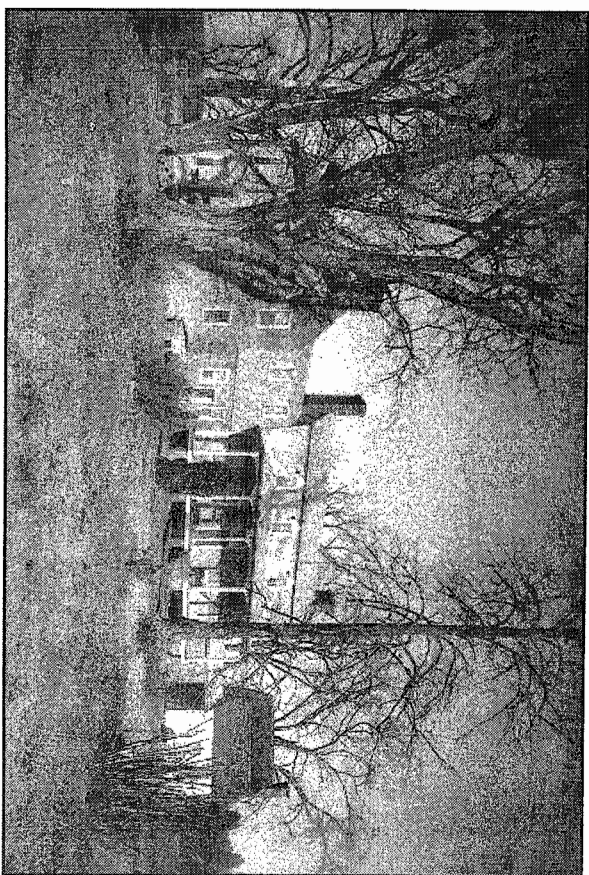


Figure 37: 1934 view of the northeast portion of the grounds. (Glischer Photo, Southern Maryland Study Center)

Apparently during this period the ravine of Spring Branch was also part of the ornamental gardens. Betty Lybrook, who was born at Haberdenture in 1913 and lived there until 1935, describes it as "beautifully kept; beautifully planted and with walkways. Had a beautiful old spring house down there."²¹⁶ Clumps of Telemonious daffodils exist throughout the ravine today, although there is little evidence left of paths or further plantings. There were also several springs in the ravine, near the location where the Vischers later built the swimming pool.²¹⁷ Water was pumped to the house from a spring in the ravine.²¹⁸

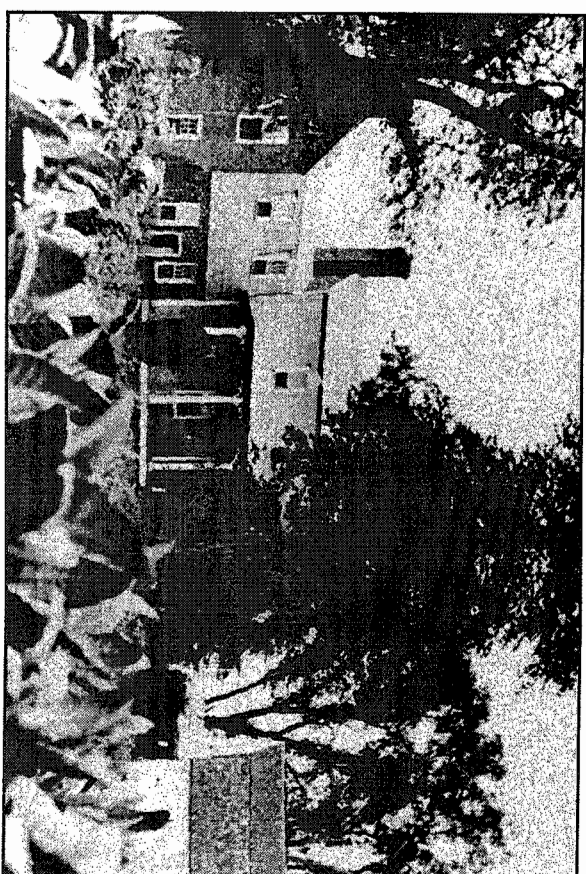


Figure 38: 1936 view from the lower terrace showing tobacco being grown. (Enoch Pratt Free Library)

There was no garden located to the east of the terraces where the Vischers later planted a formal sunken garden. Here the Stone family planted tobacco, as well as on the lower terrace. John Hoskins Stone recalled that the south side of the house where the terraced area is was "all terraced gardens" with crepe myrtle bushes in every corner of the walk and terrace; grape arbors at the base [south end] of the raised walkway."²¹⁹

²¹⁶ *Ibid.*

²¹⁷ Oral History Tapes, Dr. John H. Stone, Southern Maryland Study Center (1987).

²¹⁸ Oral History Tapes, Dr. John H. Stone, Southern Maryland Study Center (1987). According to the interview, water was brought to the house from the old spring in the ravine with a "ram" and a little pump. The ram was weighted with leather weights and worked through a perpetual motion system of seals and seals which allowed the water to weight down the pump to increase pressure.

²¹⁹ *Ibid.*

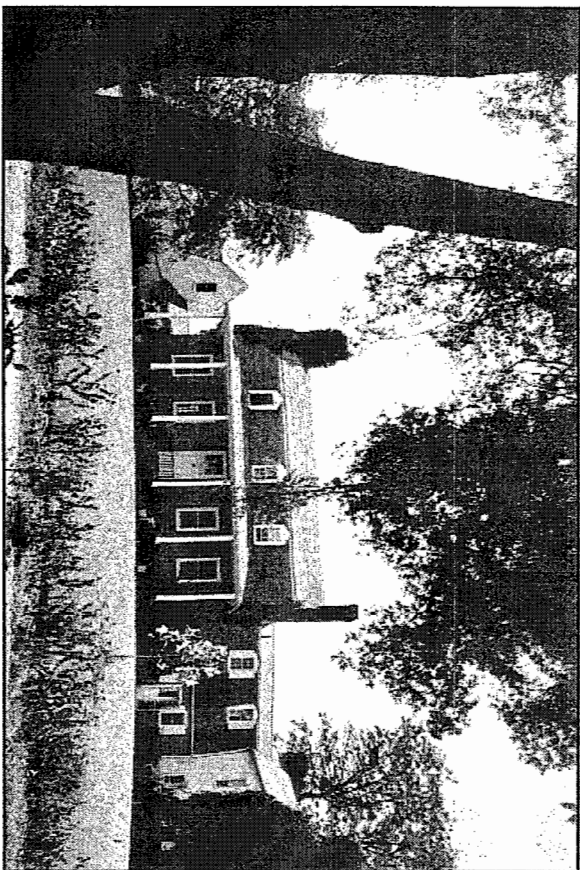


Figure 39: View of the main house from the north taken in 1954, showing extensive ornamental plantings added during the Vischer period.

2.4.7 Charles S. Smith

We know little about the use of the property during the 1936 to 1945 period of Charles S. Smith's ownership. However, a 1936 photograph shows tobacco being planted on the third terrace to the south of the main house, and the 1937 aerial shows continued cultivation of the property.

2.4.8 The Vischers

a. Agricultural Landscape

When the Vischers bought Haberdventure in 1945, many of the fields were overgrown with scrub pine.²²⁰ The period of the Vischer's ownership brought the farm back into intensive cultivation and also

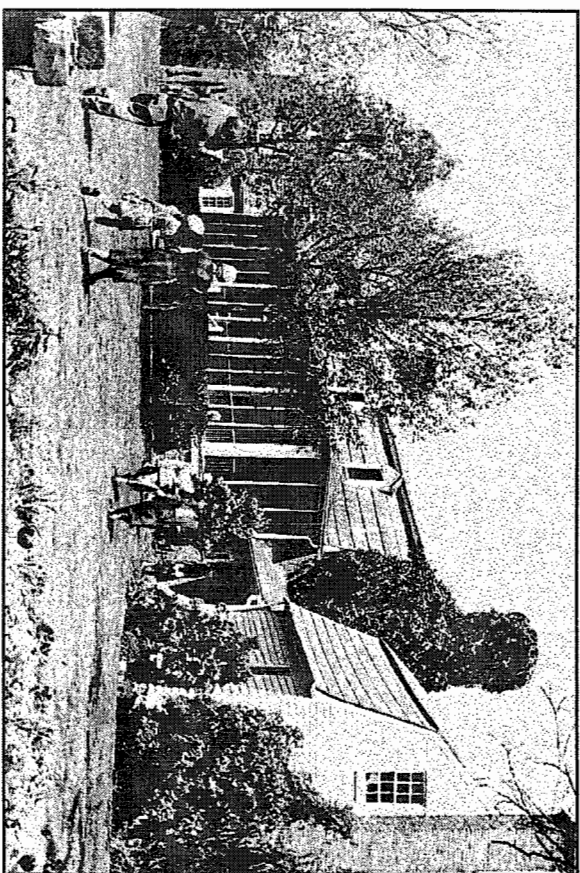


Figure 40: View of the main house from the southeast taken in 1954, showing extensive ornamental plantings added during the Vischer period.

brought many changes to the landscape. The 1957 aerial photograph shows considerable change in field boundaries although the major areas of agricultural lands remain constant. A new field was cleared in the eastern portion of the site, with the windrows of debris still visible. Many of the field boundaries have encroached into open field, such as in the "middle field" next to the cemetery, and areas of old field visible in the 1937 aerial to the south and along Hoghole Run have filled in to become forest.

While the farm was originally to be used for pig breeding, that enterprise failed and the Vischers committed more and more of the land to horse raising.²²¹ Between 1949 and 1950, the Vischers had hired a farm overseer in the person of Mr. Post from Holland. At that time the livestock on the farm consisted of about 20 White-face shorthorn cattle, 2

²²⁰ Washington Star, article, no date, Southern Maryland Study Center: Historic House File, Haberdventure.

²²¹ Draft Historic Resources Study.



Figure 41: 1957 aerial photograph showing orchard remnants and the area immediately surrounding the house. (National Archives)

or 3 Belgian draft horses, 1 race horse, and about 200 pigs. Crops grown on the farm included tobacco, corn, barley, oats and hay.

Mr. Post outlined the field crops and uses.²²²

"The tobacco was grown on the hillside fields next to the old tenant house.... The field behind the tenant house had oats as a crop and was alternately used for tobacco. The field next to the main house, toward the cemetery was hay field, so was the field in the woods behind the cemetery. There was one field behind the main house, in the woods, used for grazing and was open to the woods towards Rose Hill. The field in front of the main house was crop land with barley. The next field which surrounded



Figure 42: The Vischer's formal sunken garden to the east of the terraces. (Constance Stuart Larabee)

our house was grassland and was also open to the woods so that cattle could graze on the honeysuckle. The field between the hoghouse and the tenant house was fenced into small parcels for the hogs to run in. Extra crop land was rented from General Peck, about 12-15 acres used for corn, as well as 2 fields on the road to the Catholic Church and bordering the old harbor. That must have been about 20 acres, also used for corn. Farming was conducted primarily to support the training and development of horses bred for the track.²²³

The 1957 aerial photograph shows additional land cleared to the east of the main house, and north of the sheep barn (see Figure 52). By 1965 between 10 and 20 horses were kept on the farm.²²⁴ After Peter Vischer's

²²² Wearnmouth, Appendix B.

²²³ Wearnmouth, p.13

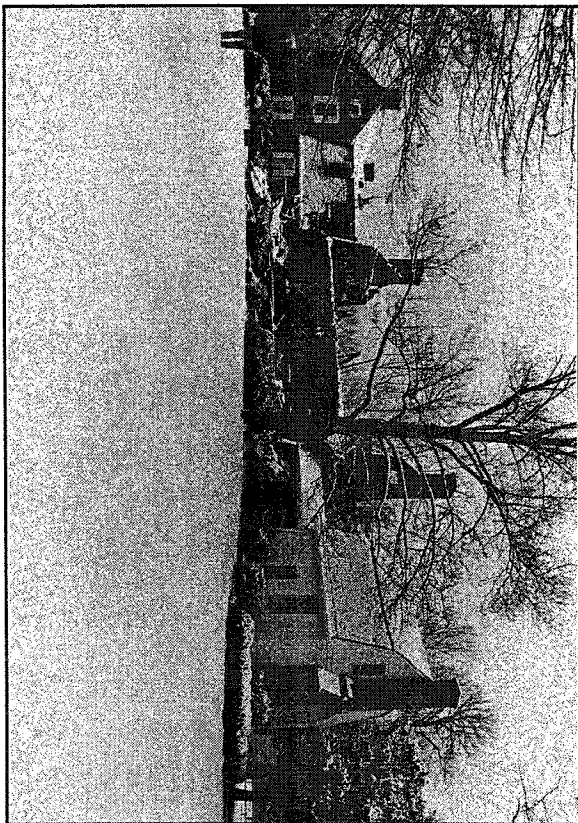


Figure 44: Photograph taken after the fire in 1977 that destroyed the roof of the main block. In the foreground are visible the Vischer-era foundation plantings.

death in 1967, the function of the farm diminished, and the property finally ceased to be used as a farm during the 1970's.²²⁵

b. Gardens and Ornamental Landscape

The Vischers had extensive influence on the ornamental landscape of the site. Although the 1992 archaeology report states that "There is no evidence for a major change in the form of the garden,"²²⁶ this is not supported by the documentary photographic evidence or the aerial surveys. The Vischers made extensive changes to the ornamental garden design, changes which may have destroyed remnants of earlier plantings. They planted a characteristic colonial revival garden, and even though



Figure 43: 1989 aerial photograph of the site. (National Archives)

²²⁴ *Ibid.*

²²⁵ *Ibid.*

²²⁶ John Milner Assoc., p.22.

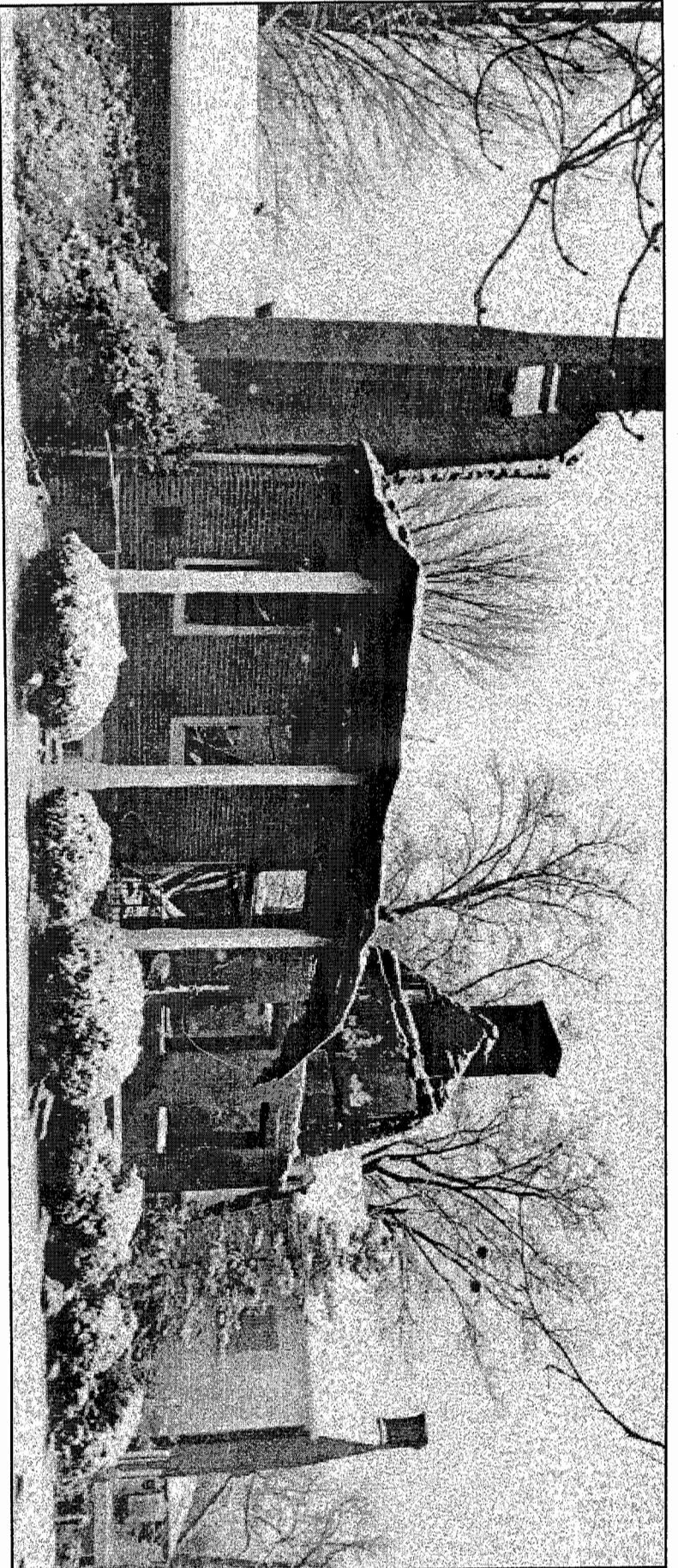


Figure 45: Photograph taken after the fire in 1977 that destroyed the roof of the main block. In the foreground are visible the Vischer-era foundation plantings.

it appears that they did not interfere with the formal terraces, they added several features to the lower terrace and Spring Branch ravine.

These added features included a pond at the base of the third terrace and a pool along the edge of the ravine. Remnants of formal plantings also exist along the edge of the ravine and in the area of the pool that date to the Vischers. These plantings include boxwoods, yews, yuccas and daffodils. The Vischers installed extensive foundation plantings along the upper portion of the first terrace, and planted a flower and herb garden along the east side of the terraces as well. This garden was divided from the terraces with a low brick wall, with steps leading down the incline. A large tree existing at the time formed the centerpiece of this garden. The north facade of the house was rather plain in comparison, with only a foundation planting of boxwood along the front edge of the porch.

There is no documentation of extensive vegetable gardens during this period. The 1957 aerial photograph shows the loss of orchards in the field by the cemetery, and the continued decline of the orchard to the north of the house.

2.4.9 U.S. Government

From 1981 to the present, the National Park Service staff have maintained the open areas of the property as grassy meadows, perpetuating the open character of the farmland. Some encroachment of woodland into field boundaries has occurred, but the broad outline of the field patterns remains constant, as is visible in the 1989 aerial photograph (see Figure 43).

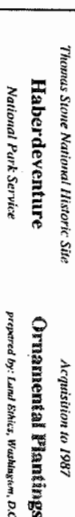


Figure 47: Haberdventure Ornamental Plantings - Acquisition to 1987.

When the National Park Service acquired the property in 1981, most of the Vischer era plantings were still intact. These were extensively documented by the HABS Survey in 1985 (see Figure 47). Between that time and the present, most of the Vischer period garden was removed, with the possible loss of earlier plant material. Remnants of the brick garden wall remain in a pile at the edge of Spring Branch ravine, and the pool is largely covered with fill. A few Vischer-era bulb plantings remain along the terrace edges and along the eastern edge of the terraces. The only pre-1920's tree remaining close to the house is the Honey Locust indicated on the circa 1920's ornamental planting plan of the site (see Figure 36).

3. Site Analysis and Evaluation

3.1 Evaluation of Significance

The National Register program provides several criteria for defining the significance of an historical site. Rural vernacular landscapes such as the Thomas Stone National Historic Site can, "because of their complex evolution and the layering of subsequent uses without destroying previous ones... have significance under several criteria."¹

The National Register criteria state that:

"the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, culture and engineering is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

Criterion A: that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

Criterion B: that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

Criterion C: that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represents the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

Criterion D: that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."²

As stated previously in Section 1.2.1, the draft Historic Resource Study, which provided the historic context for the site, did not fully document or evaluate the significance of the landscape. Thus, it is important to further clarify the significance of this cultural landscape.

The landscape at the Thomas Stone National Historic Site holds significance with respect to two of the National Register criteria: A and B. The Criteria B significance of the site, "associated with the lives of persons significant in our past,"³ has formed the basis of the site's significance in the acquisition, legislation, previous documentation of the site, and National Park Service's decision-making in the form of the 1991 General Management Plan (GMP). Thomas Stone, as one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, is a notable historical figure both regionally and nationally. In addition, the importance of William Briscoe Stone, as a political figure of local and statewide interest has broadened the period of significance of the site from the late seventeenth century through the nineteenth century. The fact that the property was held in the Stone family until the 1930's has arguably extended the period of significance relative to "persons significant in our past," through the early part of the twentieth century.

The site also pertains to Criterion A relative to "events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of our history"⁴ in terms of the site's expression of the development and change of the agricultural economy in southern Maryland. Arguably, judging from the integrity of

1 McClelland, L. F., Keller, J. T., Keller, G. P., and Melnick, R. Z., Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes, National Register Bulletin 30, National Park Service.

2 *Ibid.*

3 *Ibid.*

4 *Ibid.*

the features on the site, Criteria A significance may in fact be equal to, or stronger than, Criteria B.

3.1.1 Criteria A: Association with Events, Activities or Trends

Based on the present level of historical documentation for the Thomas Stone National Historic Site, the site has local and regional significance in the area of agriculture. Agricultural production, typical of the period and particular to southern Maryland, was practiced on the site. Through the early colonial history of the site, Thomas Stone's ownership during the latter part of the eighteenth century, the subsequent Stone family ownership through the 1920's, and the Vischer ownership of the site during the middle part of the twentieth century, the site retains features from all but the earliest periods of agricultural occupation. Furthermore, William Briscoe Stone was known throughout Maryland for his use and development of new, scientific farming practices, notes of which survive in his personal papers. This was the period of the Agricultural Reform Movement, and William Briscoe Stone was an active member of local agricultural societies and agricultural lobbying efforts.

After William Briscoe Stone died, the farm was held by Stone descendants until 1936 when it was purchased by Charles Smith and occupied by him for 9 years. Little is known about the operation of the farm during this time. However, with the purchase of the farm by the Vischers, farming on the site saw a renaissance. The Vischers were part of the colonial revival trend during the 1940's and 1950's in southern Maryland, where declining estates were purchased and restored as full working farms.

3.1.2 Criteria B: Association with an Important Individual

The Thomas Stone National Historic Site has significance for its association with the lives of two prominent Maryland persons: Thomas Stone and William Briscoe Stone. These men, their families, and their heirs were occupants, developers and farmers of this land for 260 years.

Thomas Stone (1770-1787) was one of Maryland's four signers of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He was born in 1743 at Poynton Manor, on Nanjemoy Creek approximately 5 miles from Haberdventure, and was the great-great-grandson of William Stone, proprietary Governor of Maryland. Thomas was educated as an attorney and had an office in Port Tobacco.

Like Thomas Stone, William Briscoe Stone (1831-1873) was an attorney and practiced at Port Tobacco until circa 1840 when he moved his office to Haberdventure.

3.2 Analysis and Evaluation of Existing Landscape Features

In order to analyze and evaluate the existing landscape features it is important to assess their significance and integrity. A determination of historic integrity "requires that the various characteristics that shaped the land during the historical period be present today in much the same way they were historically."⁵

The site features that make up the landscape at Haberdventure can be divided into two categories: broad character-defining features, and individual landscape features. While much of the historic integrity of the individual landscape features surrounding the main house has been lost, the larger patterns of land use and circulation remain largely intact, providing a readable historic context for the site.

Within the context of a Charles County, Maryland farm, the character defining features of the vernacular landscape include the circulation patterns, the field and forest patterns, the property boundaries and the surrounding land use patterns. These landscape features provide a context for the interpretation of general farming practices used on the site through successive periods of occupation. Haberdeventure yields significant, although incomplete, historical documentation for these features, their relationships and their changes through the various historic periods.

The remnants of several designed landscape features also exist on the site: the formal garden terraces which may date from the Thomas Stone period; the ornamental plantings which are documented as spanning various historic periods, although severely fragmented and degraded; the cemetery, which holds considerable historical significance and integrity; and the ponds and swimming pool which date from the Vischer era. Even though these landscape features vary in condition, they do provide the skeletal outline for how the site was used by the residents of Haberdeventure through different periods of change and alteration of the site.

The following sections review the important landscape features of Haberdeventure describing their historical significance and integrity. Each feature's existing condition is described, historic context analyzed, and the feature evaluated within the historic context of the entire site. For many of the features it is not possible to provide an exact indication of historical significance, since the extent of documentary evidence previous to 1900 is fairly limited. A full description of the integrity of each feature is likewise hampered by lack of documentary evidence.

3.2.1 Topography

The topography of the site is dominated by its drainage patterns, particularly those of Hoghole Run, which forms the western border of the site. The entire property drains into Hoghole Run, and its tributary, Spring Branch Run, which forms the ravine separating the main house from the tenant house to the southwest. As a result of the drainage patterns along Spring Branch and Hoghole, much of the western portion of the site has steep slopes which are heavily cut by ravines and drainage swales. These ravines and swales run in a southwesterly direction across the site.

The eastern and northern portions of the site are relatively flat, and it is these areas that remain as grassy meadows today. The main branch of Hoghole Run also has a broad, flat flood plain, widening from the center to the southern portions of the site.

Sink holes are an interesting topographical feature, found in the flat fields that make up the eastern half of the site. They are typically several feet across, with a shallow, one to two foot depth. These depressions fill with water during wet seasons, and are caused by a layer of impervious clay hard pan, beneath other layers of pervious soil.

Summary of Significance and Integrity: Based on a comparison of historical aerial surveys, site analysis and analysis of topographic surveys, the site appears to have maintained its historical topography, although there is no conclusive documentation of this fact. The only areas that have clearly had changes in topography are the areas surrounding the three ponds on the site. These changes are detailed in Section 3.2.11 Ponds.

3.2.2 Spatial Organization

The site is organized into a hierarchy of four areas: the formal/public entrance area and main house which express the social and ornamental prominence of the house; the working area north and west of the main house; the outlying fields to the east and south of the main house; and the natural forested areas around the perimeter of the site. Historically the site worked much as it does today, with this hierarchy generally describing the functional areas through the occupation of the site.

Physically and spatially, the broad, flat, open field which encompasses the main house functions as the formal, public space of the property. It is fully visible from both the entrance to the site and the main house, and all of the other functional and natural areas of the site relate directly to this central core. Historically this area of Haberdeventure functioned much as it does today, with the entrance roads and farm fields surrounding the main house. The former location of orchards and gardens to the north and east of the main house would also have enhanced the primary function of the space. In addition, the location of a formal access lane to the north would have augmented the public and formal setting.

Located to the north and west of the central core were the “working” areas of the farm. Access to these areas along the lane is physically separated from the main house by a drainage swale which becomes the head of Spring Branch Run. The working areas to the west of the house contain the corn crib, tobacco barn, tenant house and steer barns, surrounded by open fields. The National Park Service has located their new maintenance buildings within this area, but to the north of the historical farm buildings. Also located nearby are the Lemko house and outbuildings.

The fields to the south and east of the main house form the third level of spatial organization on the site. Historical documentation indicates that these fields were cultivated at various times during the history of the site’s occupation. Much of what is cleared today was originally cleared for farming.

The natural, forested areas which exist today along the steep slopes of Hoghole Run and the perimeter of the site, form the spatial enclosure for the site. Since the extent of vegetation was historically much less than it is today, many of these forests developed at some point since Thomas Stone’s era.

3.2.3 Circulation

Site circulation can be divided into two categories: access into the site, and access within the site. Both of these components have changed over the years, with many remnants of lanes throughout the site providing an indication of former circulation patterns.

The existing entrance drive off Rose Hill Road (labeled A on Figures 49 and 50), which leads south and then makes a right angle turn towards the main house, appears in all of the historical maps and photographic documentation available after 1900. The earliest USGS map, drawn in 1911, shows this entrance drive in conjunction with a second access drive (labeled B on Figures 49 and 50) that leads from Rose Hill Road parallel to the north facade of the main house.

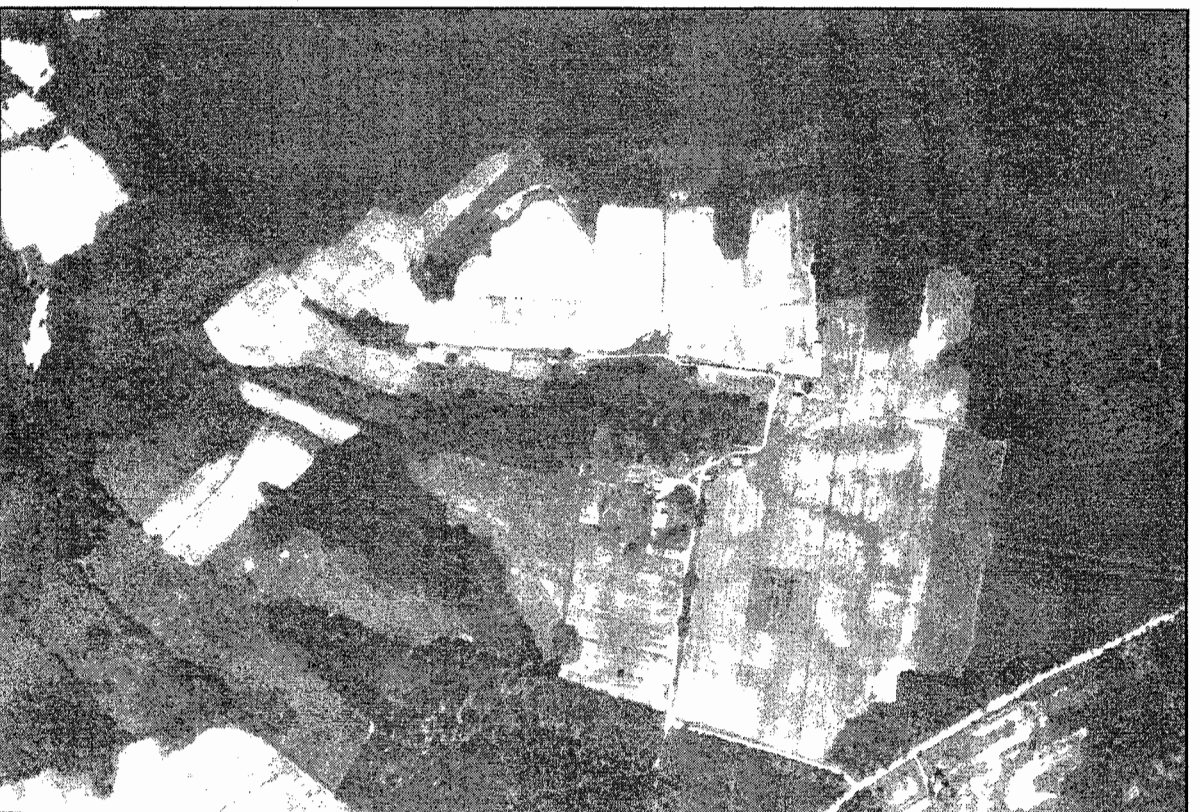


Figure 48: 1937 aerial photograph of the site. (National Archives)

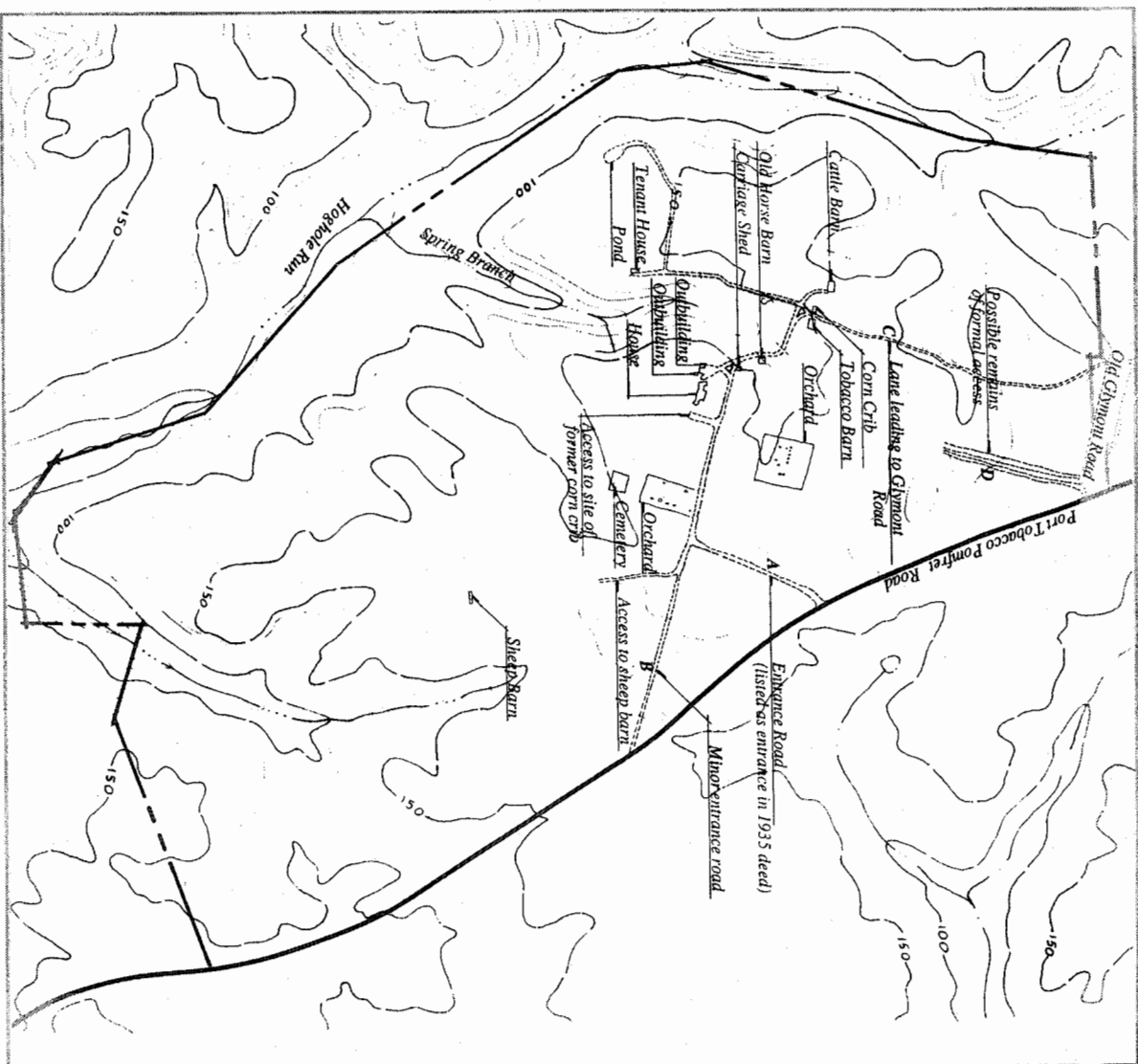


Figure 49: 1911 Features and Circulation sketch map.

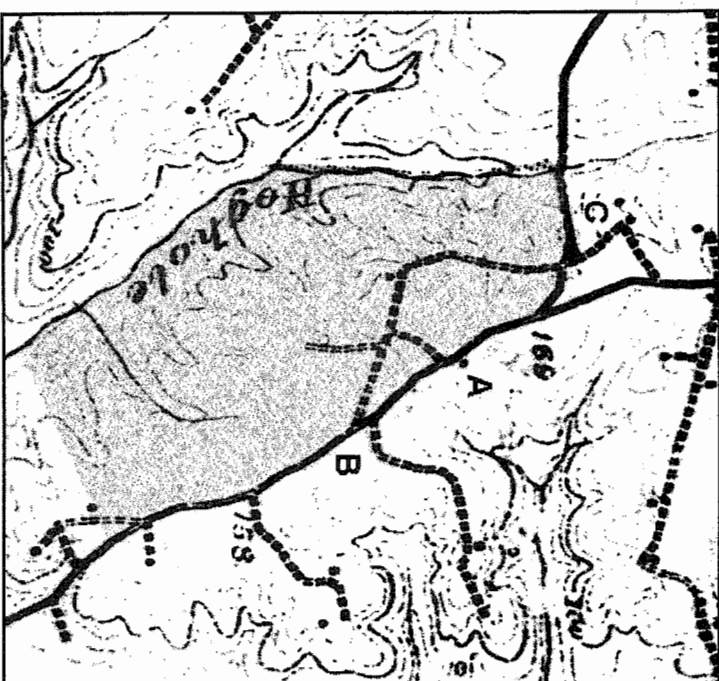


Figure 50: 1911 USGS 15' quad. (National Archives)

The use of drive A as the main entrance drive after 1935 is corroborated by oral history accounts and within the text of the 1935 survey, where this access is listed as the entrance into Haberdventure.⁶ For the period from 1911 to 1935, there is no indication of which of these entrance drives was used more often. There is also no conclusive documentation for the period previous to 1911 to indicate which of these two access drives was then in use. However, during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, drive B, the drive leading directly east, would have provided direct access to business interests at Port Tobacco and other lands owned by the Stone family.

The east-west access drive, drive B, was discontinued sometime between 1945 and 1951 when the Vischers constructed the stock pond near the junction of these two lanes. The excavation for the pond disturbed a portion of the road bed close to the intersection of Drive A and B. A section of the dam along the southern end of the pond, along with an area of the pond itself, covers the old road bed for approximately 350 to 400 feet.

The 1951 USGS map no longer shows access drive B, and the 1957 aerial photograph (Figure 52) indicates that the drive was beginning to be overgrown. The road bed of this access drive is still discernable at the site today and exists in good condition, covered in grass. No shrubs or tree species have as yet encroached upon the road bed itself, although the portion closest to Rose Hill Road is under full tree canopy.

A second set of entrances access Haberdventure from the north. The

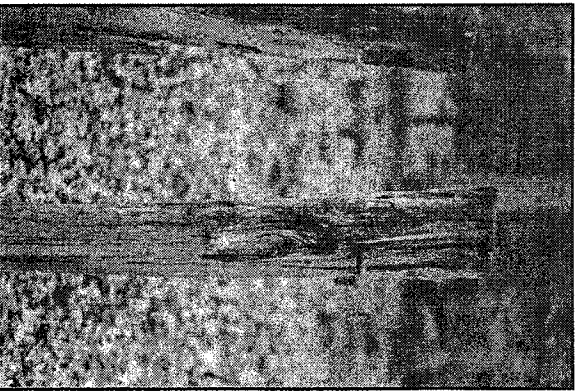


Figure 51: Existing gate post with hinge attachment.

1911 USGS map indicates a road running north to the then existing Glymont Road (labeled C on Figure 49). In addition there is a fourth access alignment suggested on the 1937 aerial photograph of the site (not visible on Figure 50). This alignment accesses the intersection of the old Glymont Road and Rose Hill Road.

Entrance drive C, leading north to the old Glymont Road, was referred to in oral history tapes as the access that Michael R. Stone and his family used to go to Ripley where Michael R. taught and his children attended school.⁷ There is no documentation available to indicate whether this road had earlier origins or not. The

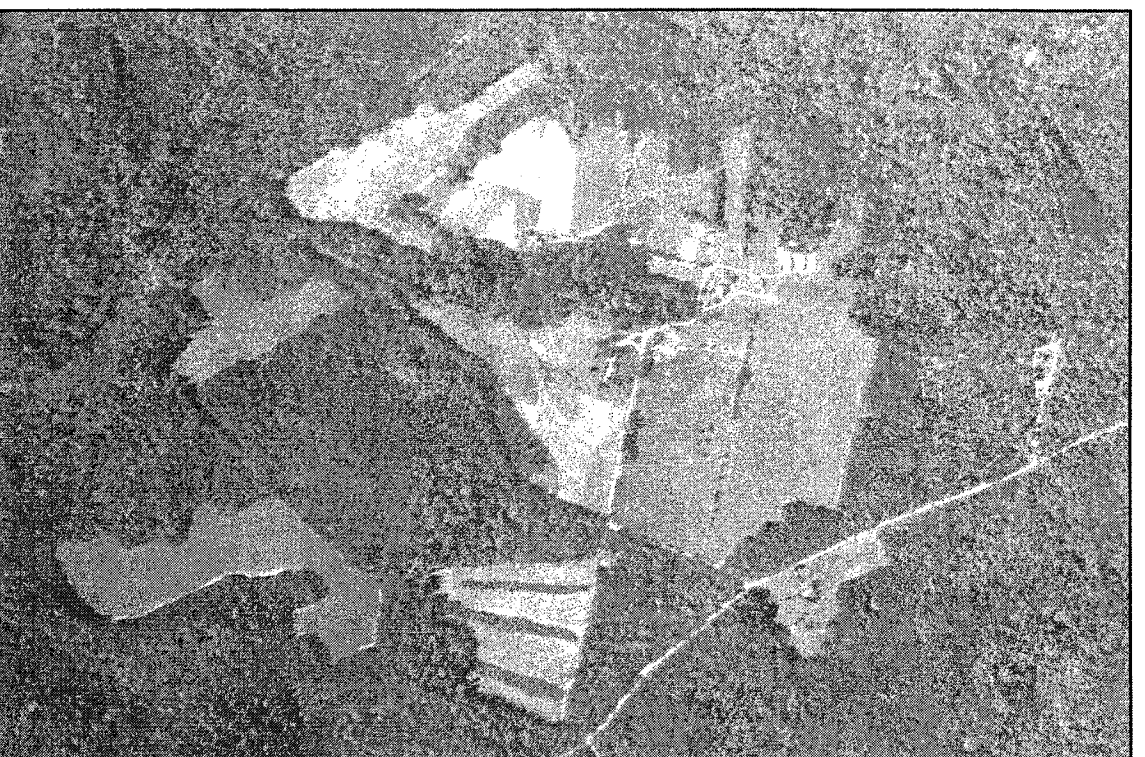


Figure 52: 1957 aerial photograph of the site. (National Archives)

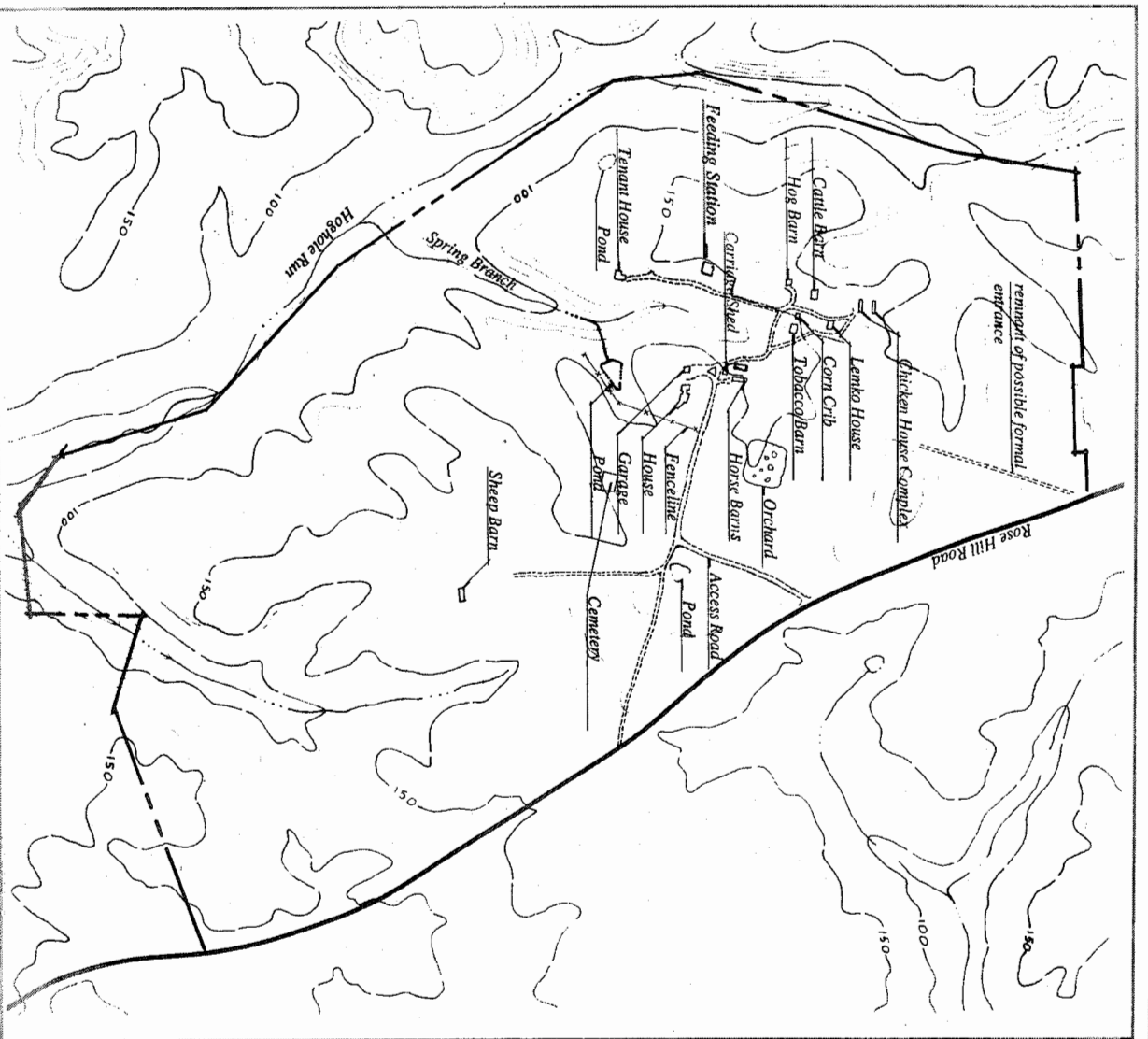


Figure 53: 1957 Features and Circulation sketch map.

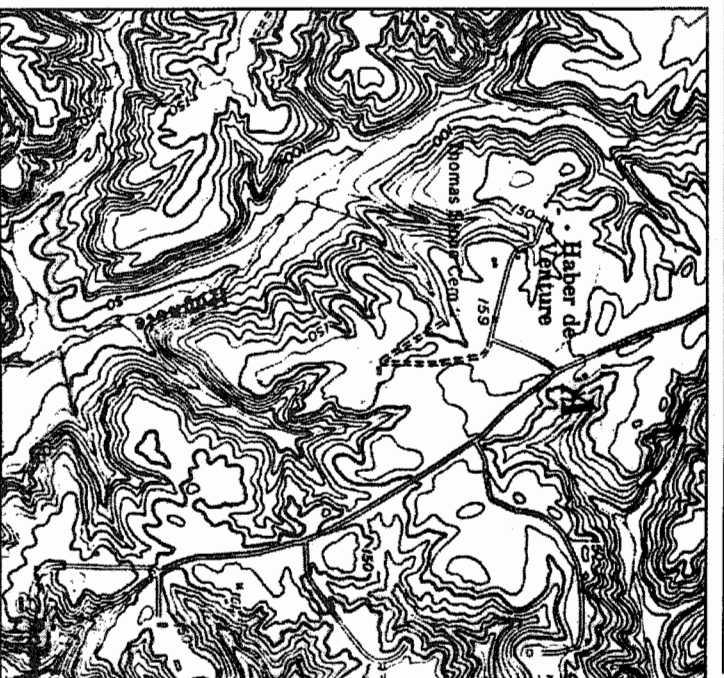


Figure 54: 1957 USGS 7.5' quad. (National Archives)

alignment presently is unused, and partial remnants of the road bed can be seen through the woods in the northern portion of the site.

Other than the possible alignment indicated on the 1937 aerial photograph, there is no documentary or visible physical evidence available to support the existence of entrance drive D. It does not appear on the 1911 USGS map as an access road, therefore if it was a road, it must have been discontinued by this time. It is unclear when and if this access drive was in use, although its location and design are consistent with the formal design principles of the late eighteenth century (see Appendix 5). Although some farms and plantations of the period accessed their sites with serpentine roadways, as many or more accessed their homes with axial alignments. The image of two divided rows of trees as seen on the

1937 aerial photograph suggest just such a formal entrance drive. The feature attempts to align itself with the center point of the house, and with the terrace ramps beyond.

The location of an access drive here is also supported by its relationship with the location of adjoining eighteenth century roads. The drive ends at the intersection of the Port Tobacco-Piscataway Road, and the Port Tobacco-Mattawoman Road. As stated previously, the Port Tobacco-Piscataway Road was the major transportation route between points north and Port Tobacco, a major port of the period. The Port Tobacco-Mattawoman Road led to docks and ferry landings on Mattawoman Creek and the Potomac River. Having the entrance drive at the intersection of two main roads would call attention to the Haberdeventure site, and increase its apparent stature, an important consideration in late eighteenth century landscape design.

Other than the apparent alignment on the aerial photograph, there is very little physical evidence remaining of this possible entrance drive. The land itself has lost all visible traces of this alignment, and the alley of trees and the surrounding forest have been cut in the intervening years. The only remaining physical evidence is a single gate post with a hinge pintle, both of which appear to date to the Vischer period.⁸ Due to the lack of both physical and documentary evidence, it would be necessary to complete an archaeological investigation in this area in order to further assess the existence of this lane. This alignment, if used as an entrance, may have been abandoned due to erosion, since it crosses a drainage swale in the field to the north of the house.

The only new addition to the series of historical access drives entering the site, is the maintenance road (see Figure 56) constructed in 1991. This road accesses Rose Hill Road in the northeast corner of the site, curving through the woods and approaching the maintenance sheds to the north of the Lemko house. The maintenance road converges on and joins the historic circulation patterns of the property in the vicinity of the corn crib and tobacco barn.

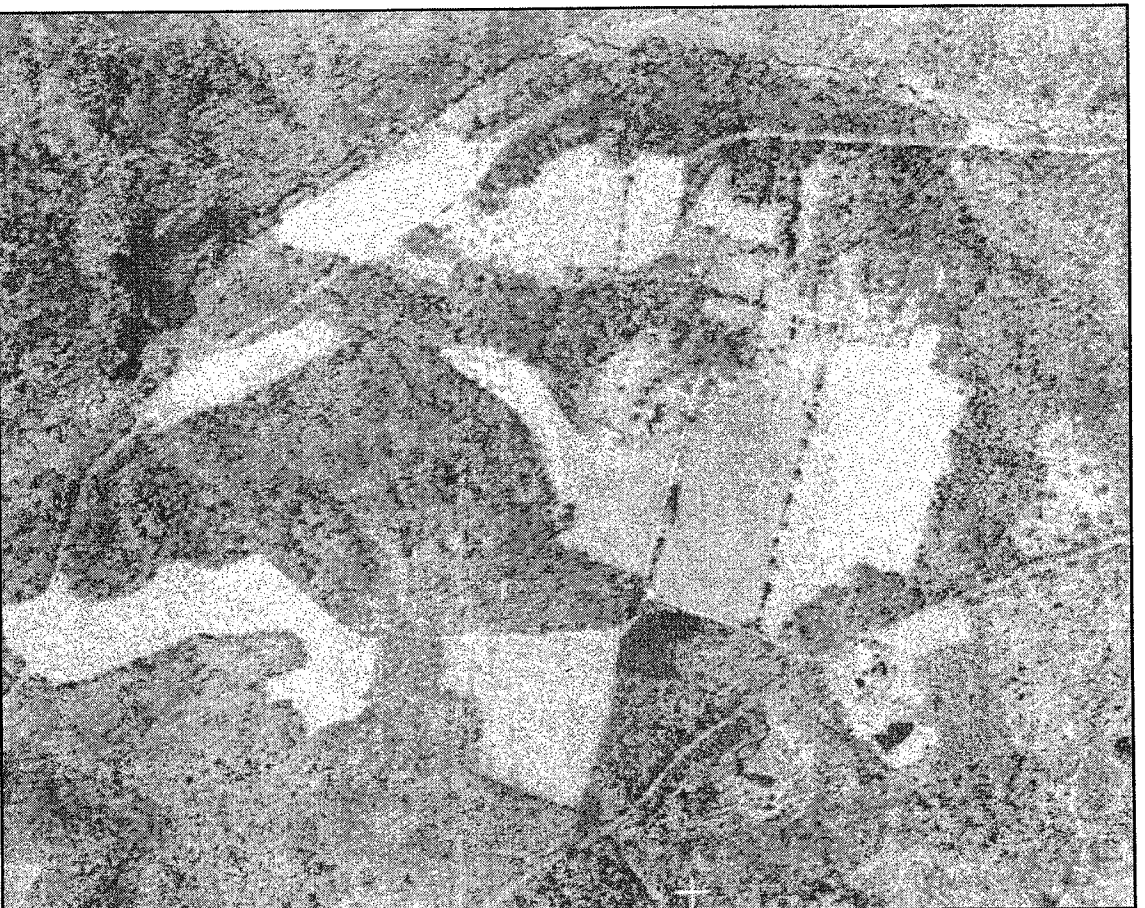


Figure 55: 1989 aerial photograph of the site. (National Archives)

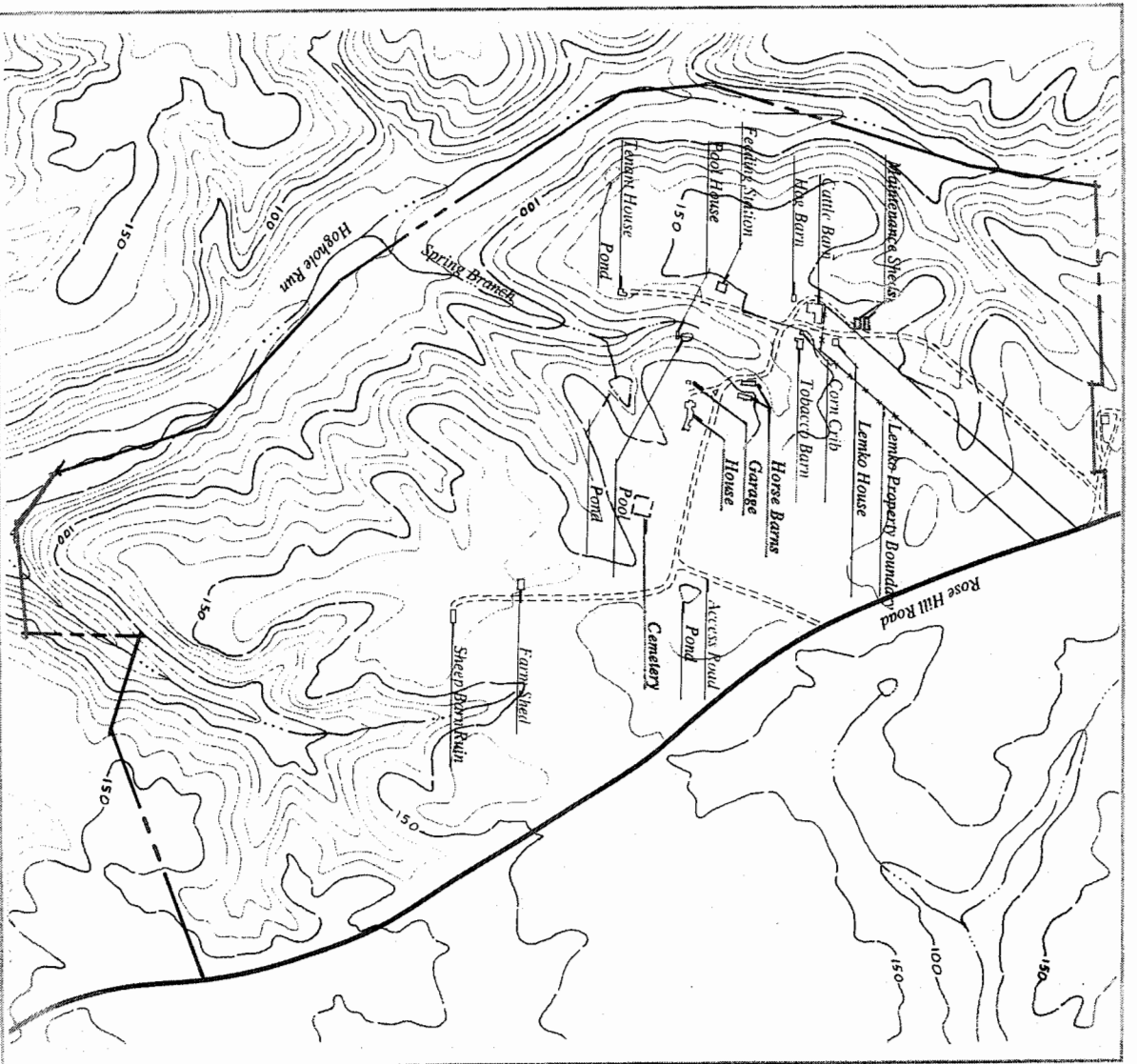


Figure 56: 1989 Features and Circulation sketch map.

9 Local oral history traditions indicate that the Haberdeventure slave quarters were located in this area.

Circulation within the site has also changed during its occupation from the late eighteenth century, according to the dictates of outbuildings and field uses. The existing circulation patterns follow closely those of the 1950's as is apparent in the 1957 aerial photograph. The only major change lies in the area of the Lemko house, where a shift in the maintenance road was necessitated by the configuration of the Lemko outparcel.

The 1957 aerial photograph shows some changes in circulation patterns from the 1937 aerial, but these are relatively minor. Two lanes are lost during this period: one short lane next to the east hyphen of the main house, possibly accessing a stable and/or corn crib pre-1930, and the lane leading to a small pond to the north-west of the existing tenant house. The lane leading to the existing tenant house had extended further in 1937, continuing in the direction of Hoghole Run. This may have been the access to the slave quarters which were said to have been located in this area, but no longer in existence at this time.⁹

The present road leading to the now-collapsed sheep barn has been in existence at least since 1911 and still follows its original alignment. However, remnants of another lane leading to the sheep barn area also exist on the site, and are seen on the 1951 USGS map. The lane begins at the cemetery, runs southeast, and follows an old fence line to the edge of the field, west of the sheep barn. The fact that this lane does not appear on the 1911 USGS map does not conclusively indicate that this lane was of the period between 1911 and 1951. A similar omission is seen in the lane leading to the tenant house, a circa 1850 feature, which also does not appear on the USGS maps until 1978. This second lane leading to the sheep barn may have been abandoned due to erosion

since it crosses a drainage swale to the east of the cemetery, while the existing lane is located on drier and more stable soils.

Summary of Significance and Integrity: Conclusive documentary evidence is not available that would date the existing layers of access and circulation to certain periods of occupation of the site before 1911. The only clearly non-contributing circulation feature on the site is the new access road from the north added in 1991. The remaining entrance drives and entrance drive remnants, all can be dated to pre-1911 based on their access to the house and barn complex from pre-existing roads, and direct access along drive B to business interests in Port Tobacco and other Stone family lands.

The existing lanes and lane remnants also can be dated pre-1911, based on their proximity to pre-existing outbuildings. The only exception to this are the lanes leading to the Lemko house, which date to the mid-1950's when this house was built, and the newly constructed maintenance road access, built by the Park Service in 1991.

The historical location of the access roads and lanes therefore appears to be largely intact. With the loss of some outbuildings, some of the internal lanes have lost their reason for existence (e.g. the lane leading past the tenant house), although landscape remnants and potential archaeological sites remain. None of the existing lanes appear to have been inappropriately altered, with the exception of the loss of connection on entrance drive B caused by the construction of the pond during the Vischer period in the 1950's.

3.2.4 Terraces

The terraces located to the south of the main house are a highly significant landscape feature, dating from as early as the late eighteenth century. Conclusive documentary evidence of construction is not available, but

archaeological evidence¹⁰ and period style (see Appendix 4) strongly indicate that they may date from the Thomas Stone era.

The terraces seem to have survived remarkably intact in their present form. The terraces are composed of three flat areas, broken by two falls, connected by earthen ramps. There has been some erosion and settling of the earth forms over the last 200 years, but they conform well to the typical design and proportions of the period.

There is little evidence remaining of the plantings of the Thomas Stone period. Archaeological evidence suggests that the upper terrace was originally designed as a bowling green, or a simple expanse of lawn. The middle terrace, however, was composed of formally designed planting beds, although the types and placement of plants are not known.¹¹ It is also not known how the lower terrace was planted. Plowing of the garden in the late 19th or early 20th century destroyed most of the evidence of

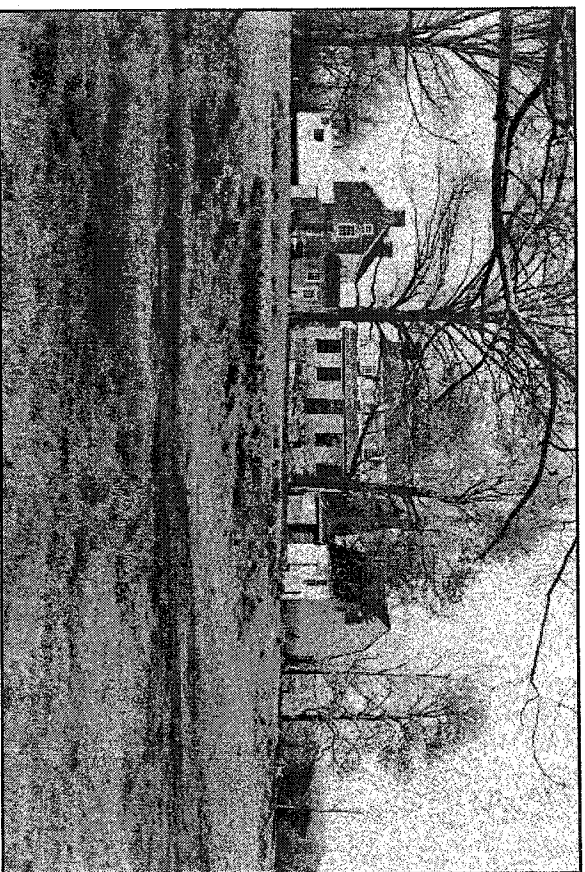


Figure 57: View of the terraces from the east (1992).

¹⁰ John Milner Associates, Archaeological Studies of the Garden and House at the Thomas Stone National Historic Site (18CH331) Charles County, Maryland, 1992.

¹¹ John Milner Associates, 1992.



plantings, particularly in the lower terrace, where photographs show tobacco growing during the 1930's. The 1987 aerial photograph also shows this area as having been recently plowed.

Successive plantings have left their mark on the terraces, the most significant of which were the Vischer period plantings. All of the existing trees, with the exception of the Locust tree, were planted during the Vischer period. The Vischer's also planted extensive shrub and flower beds along the house between the east and west hyphens, and along the eastern edge of the terraces. All that remains of these plantings today are some scattered daffodil and iris plantings along the terrace falls, in the area to the east of the terraces that was a Vischer period ornamental garden, and around the western Oak tree on the upper terrace.

Summary of Significance and Integrity: The terraces appear to date from the Thomas Stone period, 1770 - 1787. Their presumably original physical design and construction is in good condition, with few alterations to the present time. The feature of the terraces that has suffered most over time are the plantings. Little information exists regarding the plantings themselves, although further archaeological investigation may define the structure and dimensions of the planting beds.

3.2.5 Ornamental Plantings

Woody Plantings: Based on photographic evidence, the existing woody ornamental plantings on the site largely post-date 1900. The exceptions to this are the Locust tree located southeast of the West Wing of the main house, and several types of shrubs located to the south of the terraces and in the area of the tenant house.

The Locust (*Glodisia triacanthos*) located to the southwest of the West Wing, is the oldest existing tree within the ornamental plantings around the house. The tree appears in photographs of the 1920's and 30's as a

mature tree and therefore could be at least 150 years old.¹² There is further evidence of other Locusts in the area of the main house, indicated by existing stumps, and historic photographs. Locusts were planted ornamentally as early as the eighteenth century, where they appear in Thomas Jefferson's plant list.

Other shrubs found on the site that pre-date the Vischer period are Privet (*Ligustrum sp.*), Indian Currant (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*), and Yuccas (*Yucca sp.*). While none of these can be conclusively dated, each species can be identified on historic photographs. Privet exists on site at the tenant house, in the pool area and to the west of the West Wing. Yucca exists in the pool area, while Indian Currant can be found to the south of the terraces.

Herbaceous Plantings: The existing herbaceous plantings on the site which are visible in historical photographs have all largely disappeared with the exception of a variety of flowering bulbs. Of these, three types may pre-date 1900: Autumn Crocus, two types of daffodils, and the irises located to the west of the West Wing and also in the area of the tenant house.

The most numerous of the daffodils on the site are of the variety *Telemonious plenus*, often termed *grandiplenus* when referring to the true double. This planting may pre-date 1900. It is a daffodil commonly found on farm and plantation yards of the Delmarva peninsula and Maryland's western shore of the Chesapeake Bay, which were established before the turn of the century. These bulbs fell out of favor after the turn of the century and soon were no longer available in the commercial bulb trade. *Telemonious* is generally found in association with two other notable daffodils: *Narcissus pseudonarcissus pseudonarcissus* and *Narcissus x medioluteus* "Primrose Peerless."¹³ Of these two, "Primrose Peerless" also appears on the site, to the east and lower end of the third terrace.

¹² Approximate dating is achieved through the aid of historical photographs, a working knowledge of the local growth rate of trees, and ring counts from other trees in the area that have been felled for other reasons.

¹³ Tucker, Arthur O., Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Delaware State College, 1992, pers. comm.

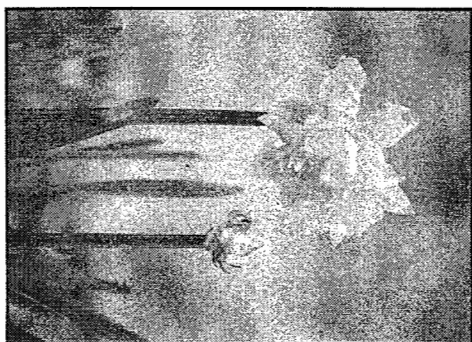


Figure 59: *Telemionius plenius* close-up

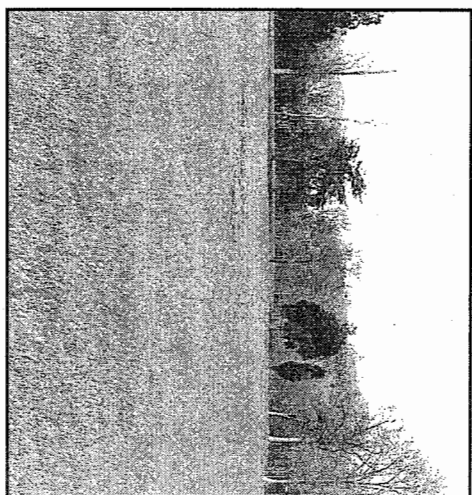


Figure 60: Location to the north of the cemetery.

These three daffodils were popular pre-1890. After this date, popularity switched to newly-introduced named varieties of daffodil bulbs. Of the three heirloom varieties, *Telemionius* was introduced to English gardens in 1620,¹⁴ with "Primrose Peerless" in 1629.¹⁵ Double daffodils appear in plant advertisements of eighteenth century Chesapeake seed merchants (see Appendix 7) thus they were available during the Thomas Stone and subsequent periods.

Both *Telemionius* and "Primrose Peerless" are long-lived daffodils. Since they multiply by bulb division, they were planted in the areas in which they appear today: in the field to the north of the cemetery, to the south of the terraces and along Spring Branch, in front of the tenant house, and in the field to the north of the house. The only exception to this are the clumps found along Spring Branch and Hoghole Run. Since they appear in out-wash sediments and along eroded swales, they were most likely washed down from their original plantings by erosion. The extensive

Telemionius planting in the field near the cemetery are in the same location as the remnants of the orchard which appears in the 1937 aerial photograph.

No conclusive documentation exists for the date of the daffodil plantings. Given the extent of the plantings, and the existence of extensive plantings at Rose Hill, it is possible that they were planted pre-1900. Extensive plantings after 1900 would more likely have been of varieties then in vogue, and not of the old-fashioned varieties.¹⁶

The autumn crocus is found in one area off the southwestern corner of the West Wing. Again, there is no conclusive documentation as to the planting date of this bulb. The planting does not occur in an area cultivated by Vischer period gardens, nor do photographs between the Vischer period and 1900 reveal a planting bed in this location. The crocus has tentatively been identified as *Crocus speciosus*, a long-lived autumn crocus.

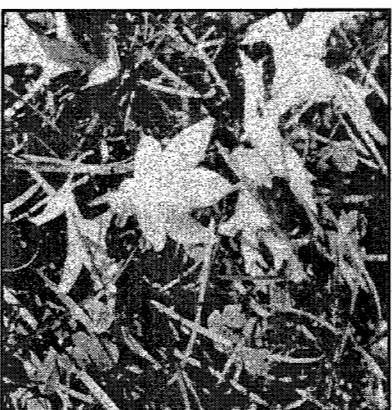


Figure 61: Autumn-flowering crocus close-up view.

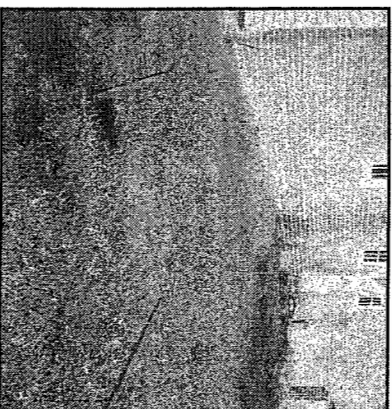


Figure 62: Location of planting.

¹⁴ Bowles, E. A., *The Narcissus*, England: Waterstone (1934). Bowles describes *Telemionius* as "heavy headed", "overloaded", and "a clumsy and ugly flower."

¹⁵ Tucker, pers. comm.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* The Vischers spent a tremendous amount of time and money on their gardens. In the areas around the house where they developed extensive ornamental gardens there is no sign of *Telemionius* among the remaining daffodil plantings. Thus, in the areas that they developed, they used other daffodils that were "in vogue" at the time.

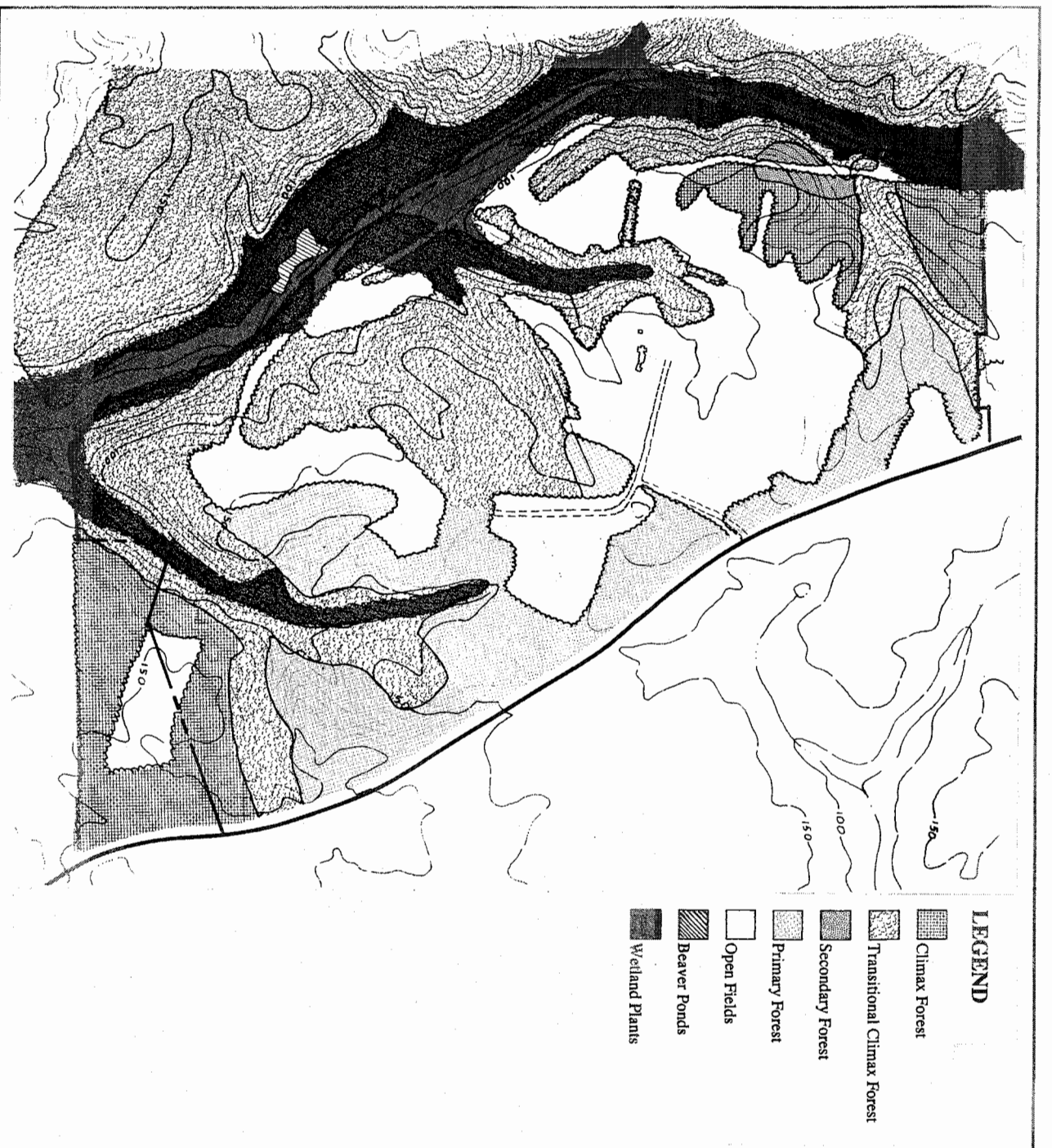


Figure 63: Forest and Agricultural Land (1993).

Autumn crocus are not naturalized in grass as many spring flowering bulbs are. This is because the leaves and flower heads develop during August and September, and would be cut by the mowing of the grass. Autumn crocus are therefore planted in flower beds, predating the Vischer era plantings.

There are three major iris clumps located on the site, one in the vicinity of the main house, and two in the vicinity of the tenant house. These also have not been conclusively dated, although irises have a long history of cultivation. Iris cultivars are difficult to identify, and it has been suggested that sections of the clumps be sent out for culture and subsequent identification.

Summary of Significance and Integrity: A full listing of existing ornamental plantings in the vicinity of the house can be found in Appendix 6 along with a full listing of Vischer period plantings. Since none of the plantings can be conclusively dated, it is difficult to ascribe a period of significance to them. However, the noted daffodil plantings, autumn crocus, Locust, Iris and other shrub plantings should be considered

important until further information is available.

Given the loss of most of the Vischer period plantings, and the existence of few earlier plantings, the integrity of ornamental plantings on the site is poor. Many of the shrubs are suffering from over-pruning and the effects of machine injury. This has interfered with renewal of those shrubs by suckering, particularly the lilac and forsythia shrubs. The bulb plantings are also suffering from inadequate maintenance practices, particularly improper mowing schedules. Unless maintenance practices are improved, the existence of historically significant plants will continue to be in jeopardy.

3.2.6 Field Patterns

A history of the pattern of fields and forests from the Thomas Stone period to the present can be defined with the aid of historic aerial photographs and with the forest stand analysis found in Appendix 5. Using this documentation, it is apparent that the core areas of the property, those fields surrounding the house and outbuildings, have remained fairly constant over the years.

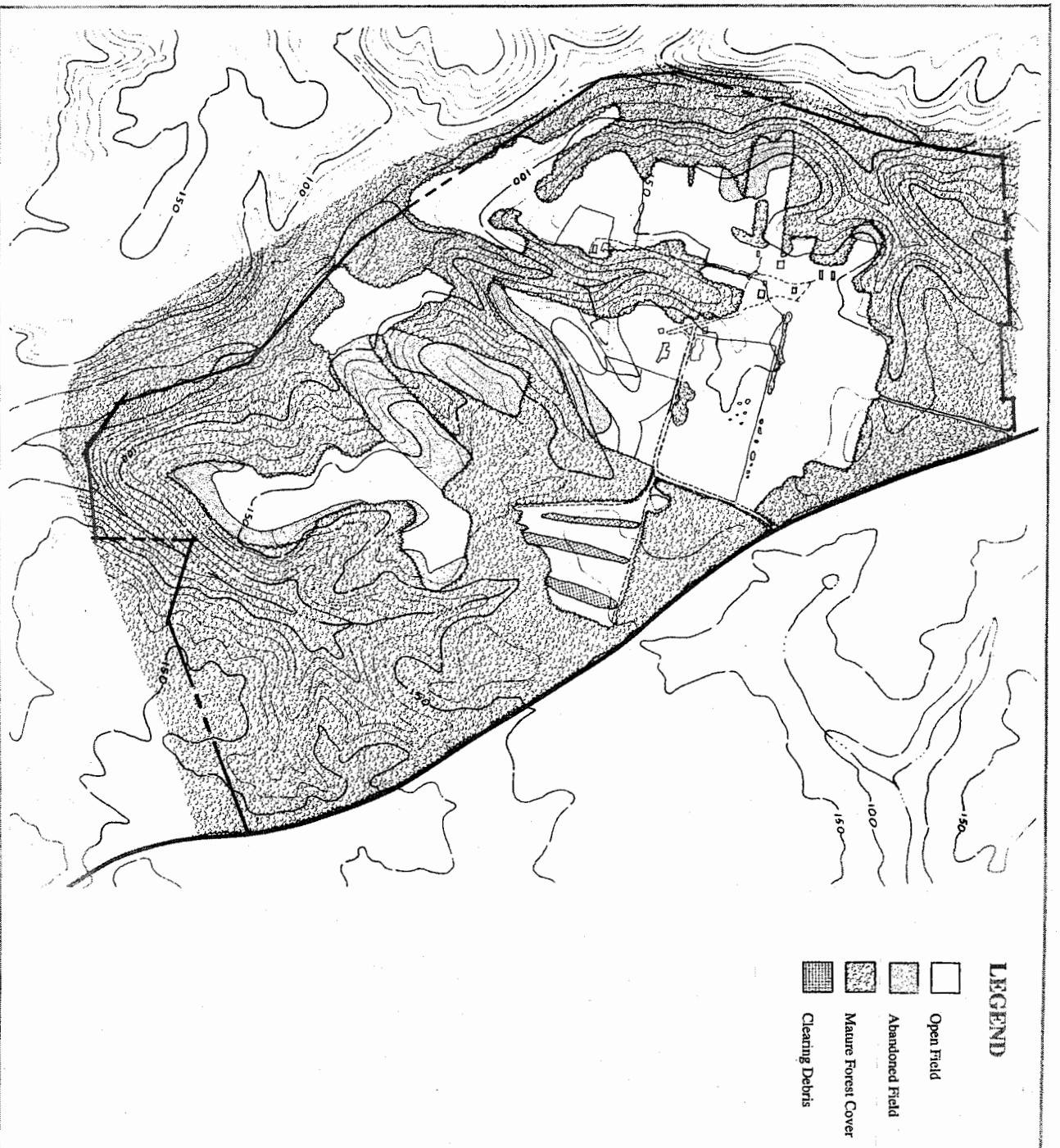


Figure 64: Forest and Field Patterns (1957).

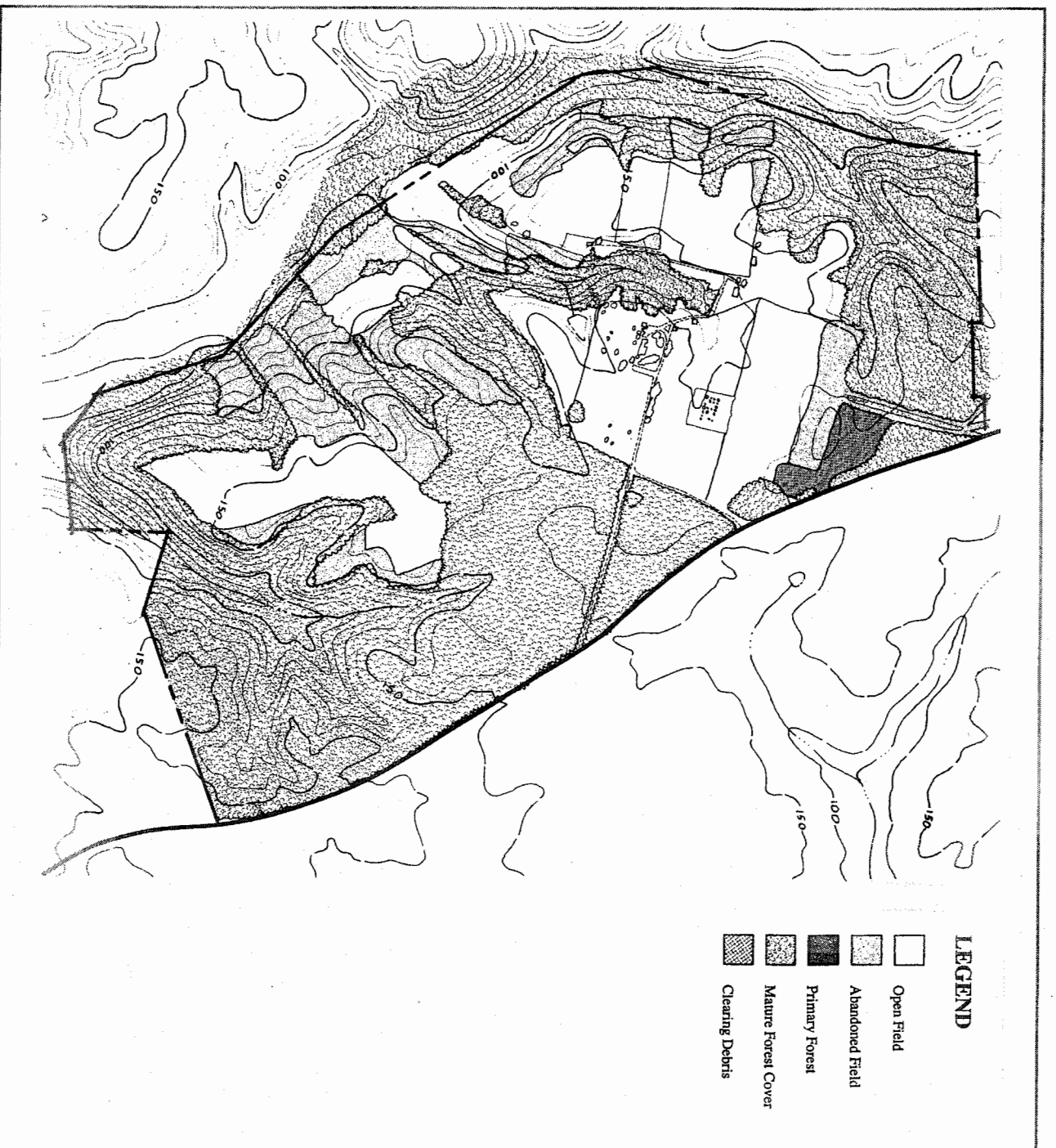


Figure 65: Forest and Field Patterns (1937).

The existing forest stands can be grouped into four periods based on the age of the trees and the length of time that the stand has been in forest cover. Stand 1 is the oldest stand, having been in forest for over 250 years (c. 1740), with the standing trees dating from 50 to 100 years old (1890's to 1940's). Stand 2, indicated as secondary forest, has been in forest 75 to 100 years (1920's to 1890's) with harvesting of the timber about 17 years ago (1977). Stand 3, indicated as primary forest, is a primary succession stage, and approximately 80 years old (1910's). Stand 4, indicated as transitional climax forest, has been in forest cover approximately 150 to 200 years (1840's to 1790's), with trees dating from 60 to 120 years old (1930's to 1870's).

This stand analysis indicates that the forest cover in the areas of the north, east and southern boundaries of the site have been in forest cover the longest period of time. Thus, these areas would have been in forest cover during William Briscoe Stone's period, with Stand 1 areas in forest cover during the Thomas Stone period. Forest stands to the east, particularly along Hoghole Run are the

youngest stands, indicating that these areas were probably cleared during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The historical aerial photographs provide an indication of forest cover and field patterns after 1900. With the exception of a new clearing to the north of the sheep barn in the 1957 aerial photograph, field patterns have remained relatively constant to the present day. Visible encroachment of woodland edges into the fields have occurred particularly in the field to the east of the house. There have also been losses of hedgerows, whose imprints can be seen in the fields on the aerial photographs.

The greatest encroachment of woodland into field boundary can be seen from the 1937 to the 1989 aerial photograph in the area of the pond south of the terraces. The pond was constructed in a corner of the field that existed in this area. The resulting forest cover has cut off the visual axis from the house to Hoghole Run indicated in the 1937 aerial photograph.

Summary of Significance and Integrity: From the available documentation and the forest stand analysis, it appears that certain areas of forest on the site date from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and thus are historically significant remnants from the Thomas Stone and William Briscoe Stone periods. Some encroachment of woodland into field boundaries has occurred, but the integrity of the field patterns seems to be largely intact. It is impossible to determine whether the field to the north of the sheep barn, cleared during the 1950's, was historically cleared or not. Considering the age of forests surrounding this field, it is possible that this area was historically forested.

The greatest impact on the integrity of the field patterns lies in the encroachment of the woodland, particularly in the area of the third terrace.

3.2.7 Property Boundaries

As noted in Section 2.3, the property boundaries as they exist in 1994 are largely the same boundaries that formed the initial purchase of Haberdeventure by Thomas Stone, and the subsequent purchase by William Briscoe Stone. Most of the original boundary markers have been lost; however, the existing boundary lines follow closely those of the 1768, 1785 and 1831 surveys.

The eastern boundary, along Rose Hill Road, is largely the same boundary that formed the eastern portion of the site when Thomas Stone purchased the property in 1770. The major change in this area occurs in the small parcel of land on the eastern side of Rose Hill Road which Stone traded for a similar parcel on the western side of the road. Presumably, this was done in order to have his property boundary follow the road from its southern to its northern extremity.

The boundaries to the south changed slightly during the Viscer era, when small lots were sold to the Lemko's and Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative in the 1960's and 1970's. To the north, a small parcel was deeded to John W. Thompson, the adjoining landowner. The most significant change to the historical boundary is the grant of an out-parcel to the Lemko family.

To the west, the property boundary follows Hoghole Run, the boundary followed in William Briscoe Stone's purchase of the property in 1831.

Summary of Significance and Integrity: The property boundaries are historically significant dating from the Thomas Stone period through the nineteenth-century and retain their historical integrity. With minor changes they follow the boundaries set in Thomas Stone's original purchase and most closely those boundaries of the William Briscoe Stone period. Although the property boundary markers have long since disappeared, the property retains its integrity in terms of land area.

3.2.8 Surrounding Land Use

As stated in Section 2.3.1, the land surrounding Haberdeventure currently reflects a predominantly rural-agrarian pattern of land use. Properties along both sides of Rose Hill Road from Route 6 to Route 225 remain either forested or open field, with very little residential subdivision in evidence.

This is a scene that is already changing. Although the area is zoned Rural Conservation, this restricts gross density to one unit per three acres. The property to the east of Haberdeventure has been approved for a 250 unit subdivision called Longmeade. With this type of land use change, the character of the surrounding landscape and the setting of Haberdeventure will be in conflict with the interpretation of the historic site.

Summary of Significance and Integrity: Although the existing character of the landscape surrounding Haberdeventure reflects a history of rural-agrarian land use, this is likely to change. Without additional protection, the roads leading to Haberdeventure may ultimately reflect the change to a suburban landscape character.

3.2.9 Cemetery

The cemetery, located in the field east of the main house, is bounded on the south and east by a wooded area and a branch of Hoghole Run. To the north and west, it is bounded by a grassy field. The cemetery is surrounded by a wrought iron fence. A circa 1910 photograph shows a tree within the cemetery ground cover, possibly periwinkle.

The setting of the cemetery has changed in several respects since the turn of the century. As can be seen from the 1937 aerial photograph, the field to the north of the cemetery was planted as an orchard, and tall shade trees rimmed the western boundary of the cemetery. According to oral histories, a slave cemetery was located just east of the family cemetery, and during the 1920s and 1930s was enclosed with a barbed wire fence. The corners of the former enclosure were marked by the National Park Service based on oral histories. There is no evidence of grave markers or fencing in this area today; however, archaeological investigation should be able to identify the existence and placement of any burials if necessary.

Summary of Significance and Integrity: The cemetery is a highly significant feature dating from the late eighteenth century. The tombstones of Thomas Stone, his wife, Margaret, and William Briscoe Stone and his wife remain intact. The fencing appears in the earliest photographs of the site dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. There has been a loss of trees in the area of the cemetery, which is seen to be fully shaded in the 1937 aerial photograph.

3.2.10 Fencing

With the exception of the cemetery fence, very little fencing exists on site today, either of recent or historical vintage. The remnants of hedgerows and fencerows which do exist on site today provide an indication for past fencing patterns. Considerable areas of fencing are visible on the 1987

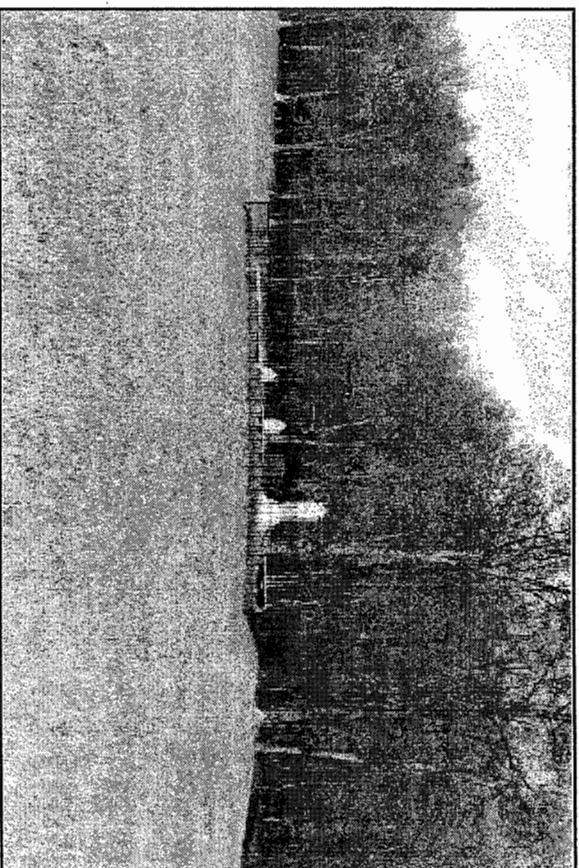


Figure 66: View of the cemetery facing east (1992).



Figure 67: 1937 aerial photograph of the cemetery. (National Archives)

aerial photograph, as depicted on the 1987 to Acquisition plan. Most of these areas of fencing were removed between 1987 and 1991.

Historical documentation of fencing types exist for the Thomas Stone and William Briscoe Stone periods. The 1768 survey of Haberdventure stated that the site contained "1200 logs," which were commonly used for worm fencing. In William Briscoe's time, in a rental agreement with Gustavus Brown for the lease of a hay field, the meadow was to be "enclosed" and was to be fenced with "walling". However, the locations of these fences are not documented.

Other areas of the farm are likely to have been fenced as well, particularly the orchards and gardens; however, no indication of the location or type of fencing used in these areas or other areas of the farm exists.

Summary of Significance and Integrity: The existing fencing on site is largely of recent vintage, particularly the gates which close the fields to the east of the house. The location of past fencing, as determined by the existence of fencerows and hedgerows is of historical significance, although there is no documentation available previous to 1937.

3.2.11 Ponds

Three ponds exist on the site, one of which continues to hold water and two which remain dry for most of the year with the exception of water from the spring run-off. All three appear to have been stock ponds, built as watering holes for cattle.

The ponds are located as shown on the 1993 Features and Circulation map on page 61. One pond is located to the east of the first leg of the existing entrance road, one to the south-west of the house on a direct axis with the terraces, and one in the north-west corner of the property on a slope leading to Hoghole Run. The first two ponds post-date 1937, since they do not appear on that aerial photograph. They were built during the Vischer occupation of the site, sometime between 1945 and 1957 since both appear on the 1957 aerial photograph. It is unclear when the third of these ponds was constructed. The 1937 aerial photograph shows the presence of a well-used farm lane leading to the site, but its exact construction date is not possible to ascertain at this point.

By virtue of their placement, the two Vischer ponds have obscured some earlier site features. The first pond, to the east of the entrance drive, is placed partly on the alignment of the early access road to the main house. The damming of the natural drainage swale and the placement of the pond has encroached onto the historic alignment of the road. This has obscured the connection of the existing road remnant to the east with the actively used portion of the road leading to the main house.

The second pond, located to the south of the terraces, has encroached onto the third garden terrace, and obscured the terraces' historic relationship to Spring Branch and the vista to Hoghole Run.

Summary of Significance and Integrity: The pond to the east of the entrance drive and the pond to the south of the terraces are significant Vischer-era features. The third pond, in the north-west corner of the property, cannot be dated; however, it was constructed pre-1939 and possibly during the occupation of the property by the Stone family.

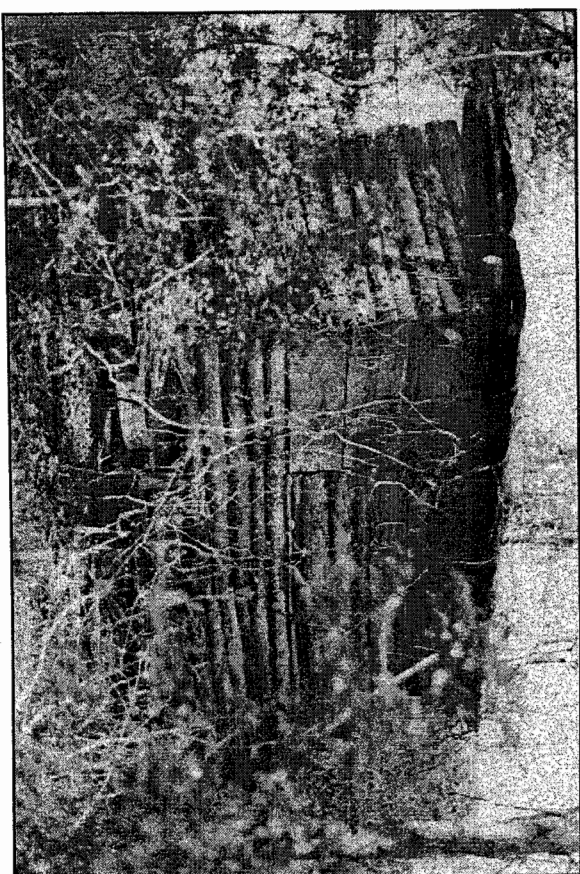


Figure 68: The pool house as existing in 1993.

3.2.12 Swimming Pool/Pool House

The remnants of a swimming pool and adjacent pool house are located along the northern edge of the Spring Branch ravine. The pool and pool house with surrounding plantings were built by the Visschers on the site of natural springs referred to in oral histories. The pool was filled with soil and debris after 1987, although its outline and surrounding plantings remain. The pool house is in poor condition.

Summary of Significance and Integrity: The pool and pool house are significant Vischer-era features. The pool house remains, although in deteriorated condition. The presence of fill in the swimming pool restricts an accurate assessment of its condition, although its outline remains visible.

4. Recommendations for Treatment and Further Study

As detailed in the foregoing chapters, the landscape at Haberdeventure is rich in history and provides an opportunity to interpret a Charles County farm during more than 200 years of its development. With primary significance under Criteria A for its illumination of over 300 years of regional farming practices in southern Maryland, and under Criteria B for the site's association with Thomas Stone and William Briscoe Stone, it is a valuable resource regionally and nationally. Under Criteria B the site allows exploration of the themes of colonial development, slavery and changing farming practices. As such, the site is composed of a layered landscape with evidence of over 200 years of landscape remnants.

Although, as noted previously, historic documentation of specific site features is often sparse, there is a strong body of historical evidence available for the stabilization and interpretation of the broader, character-defining features of the site such as access and circulation, field patterns, property boundaries, and agricultural practices.

When dealing with a layered landscape such as that at Haberdeventure, current philosophy and policy of the National Park Service dictates that all significant layers should be preserved, stabilized and interpreted. Landscape features which have been lost should not be restored, but may be interpreted from historic documentation. The following treatment recommendations for the landscape features at the Thomas Stone National Historic Site were developed from this philosophy and policy using a variety of sources. The management objectives and future National Park Service priorities for the site were interpolated from the goals outlined in the General Management Plan and discussions with Park Service staff during the project period. The goals and priorities articulated by the Park Service were balanced with an analysis of significance and integrity of the landscape features based on Criterion A and B. Due to the lack of documentation as noted in the previous text, many treatment considerations rely on further research, both documentary and archaeological, for validation. For this reason, the treatment

recommendations are based on a priority of stabilization and protection, while further actions, if and when deemed appropriate, require evaluation and possible implementation in the context of future information. Further documentation will also be necessary in the event that National Park Service policy with respect to layered landscapes changes, and it is deemed appropriate to restore features for which only archaeological remnants remain or for which there is in complete documentation.

4.1 Period of Restoration

The 1990 General Management Plan states that the site should be restored to its appearance circa 1900,¹ which would be in accordance with the period of restoration of the house. Restoring the site at Haberdeventure to a particular historic period presents a number of challenging issues. The primary issue involves the determination of which period of Haberdeventure's history is the most appropriate period for interpretation of the landscape.

The majority of existing documentary evidence for the landscape features of the site, including oral histories, post date 1900. In support of the information contained in written form and oral histories, ground level and aerial photographs of the site are available. The earliest photographic documentation of the house in 1902 captures only the south elevation, although photographs circa 1920 provide views of other elevations of the house as well. The earliest aerial photographs of the site are 1937.

Notwithstanding the available documentation, restoring the landscape specifically to 1900 would not be an appropriate treatment. The photographs reveal that the landscape was in decline at the turn of the century, a time when the owner, Margaret Graham Stone, was elderly and relied on tenant farmers to care for the land. Restoring the landscape

1 General Management Plan for the Thomas Stone National Historic Site, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, p. 5 (1990).

features to this period, when the landscape was in decline, could only serve to confuse the interpretation of the site.

At present, the landscape of Haberdventure is composed of features and fragments covering the entire history of the site's occupation. Although not a true layered landscape, due to the loss of the Vischer period plantings and features (considered significant under Criteria A), the site is most effectively interpreted through a layered approach. This approach allows the stabilization, preservation and interpretation of features from various periods of the site's history.

The most visible historical features are the broad, character-defining aspects of the site, including access and circulation, field patterns, and property boundaries. Once these features have been more clearly documented, work should then proceed on developing enough evidence to either fully interpret, or if preservation policy changes, to restore the remnants of the remaining individual landscape features which are determined to be valid in the layered landscape approach. These individual landscape features, such as the cemetery, the terraces, and the ornamental plantings, should be interpreted within the context of their historical period as much as possible. The site will benefit from the initial stabilization of all landscape features, followed by further study where appropriate. Interpretation, restoration, rehabilitation, or reconstruction of the features can then be undertaken where appropriate and supported by clear and complete evidence.

4.2 Access and Circulation

As noted previously, as far as can be determined from the documentary evidence, the access and circulation routes around the site follow their historic patterns. Except for the recently constructed maintenance road, the access and circulation lanes are all in their historic locations. Most of those lanes which have been abandoned exist as intact landscape remnants.

The General Management Plan proposes that the existing main entrance road be retained, upgraded to allow two-way access, and extended south to a parking lot southeast of the cemetery. It is clear from the historical documentation that the existing access road is historically significant at least to 1911, although there is no conclusive evidence at present for the exact date of the road. While the retention of this road as the main access

is supported by the present state of historical documentation, extending and widening the road would intrude on the historic landscape and the visitor's perception thereof.

Widening of the road to a two lane access would destroy the historic size, scale and boundary features of this road. Lengthening of the road past the cemetery would also physically intrude on the remnants of the historically significant east-west access. This east-west access road is considered to be of greater historical significance, since it appears to have been the main access road during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Both of these access roads appear on the 1911 U.S.G.S. map and were probably used concurrently as access roads during that period. Since the existing entrance, the historic east-west remnant and their intersection are historically significant, widening and extending the existing access road would destroy their historical relationship.

Extending the entrance drive past the cemetery would also interfere with two internal lanes leading to the sheep barn. One of the two lanes, which is still being used today, extends from the pond to the sheep barn ruin. The second is the remnant of an historic lane that followed an old fence line from the cemetery to the sheep barn. Both of these access lanes to the sheep barn appear on the 1957 U.S.G.S. map; however, only the lane leading from the existing pond to the sheep barn appears on the 1937 aerial and the 1911 U.S.G.S. map.

The recommended treatment for upgrading access to the site is to use the existing entrance off Rose Hill Road as suggested in the General Management Plan, but to relocate the proposed visitor facilities closer to the entrance off Rose Hill Road. An entrance loop leading directly into a parking lot would remove the necessity of hard surfacing the access road and widening it to two lanes. This treatment would allow the access road to retain its existing character, size, and relationship to the other road remnants.

The pond at the intersection of the two roads should be scaled back to allow the linkage between the two roads to be restored. It is not necessary to restore the surface of the abandoned east-west access. Instead, it could be stabilized by removing any existing woody plants and then mowing at yearly intervals to inhibit the growth of woody species on the road bed.

The lanes leading from the cemetery to the sheep barn and the pond to the sheep barn should be stabilized and protected in a similar manner. Care should be taken in the area around the cemetery to minimize soil and vegetative disturbance since the drainage swale is highly erodible.

Visitor access through the site should be accomplished as much as possible on historically significant access roads and farm lanes, minimizing the intrusion of newly constructed walkways on the landscape. The 1995 revisions to the GMP are in accordance with this recommendation, routing the path through the ravine to the cemetery, then north to the historic road and to the north porch.

Other visitor trails should also be located as much as possible on existing lanes or on the historic locations of farm lanes. Rather than crossing Spring Branch as indicated in the General Management Plan, access to the tenant house could be accomplished on existing farm lanes leading past the stables and other outbuildings. Although oral history indicates the existence of pathways through Spring Branch, no physical indication exists of where they were located. In the absence of historical documentation, and if access to the ravine is desired, it should be designed so as not to introduce an historically inappropriate path.

In a similar manner, the extension of the access road to the main house should be retained as closely as possible in its present form, surfacing and configuration. Vehicular travel should be restricted to Park Service personnel and disabled visitors. If additional surfacing is required to stabilize the roadway, hard surfacing should be avoided. Parking in the vicinity of the house should be limited to disabled visitors, and the lot surfaced with fine gravel or similar composite material.

The remaining road and lane remnants as discussed in the previous chapter should be stabilized by removing woody vegetation and mowing once per year to maintain the road beds. If interpretive trails are located along these corridors, they should remain in grass where possible or alternatively be surfaced in the least intrusive manner.

The question of the existence of a possible historical formal access to the site, on-axis with the north building facade, requires further archaeological investigation to determine its validity. Although it is unlikely that archaeological investigation can conclusively date this

feature, if its existence is confirmed, it will be a vitally important feature of the historic landscape. Under present landscape policy, restoration of the feature is not recommended and interpretation should occur only with additional documentation. Should landscape policy change, existing trees could be cut to restore the visual corridor and the corridor should be interpreted on the site. Any of those trees remaining which formed the alley visible in the 1939 aerial should be retained, with additional tree planting to fully restore the alley. Reconstruction of this feature may require that the location of the service road be adjusted so as not to interfere with the historical character of the lane.

4.3 Field Patterns

The strongest landscape feature on site at Haberdventure is the pattern of fields and forests. This pattern alone provides the visitor with a sense of the historical context of the farm. It will be necessary to stabilize this feature by cutting some of the young brush that is encroaching on the field edges, and protect the feature through periodic mowing.

If it is deemed appropriate in the future to restore the field patterns to an earlier period, sufficient documentation exists at present to allow the restoration of field patterns at Haberdventure to the 1930's, and with some interpolation of the documentation, to 1900. However, there are some areas, notably the field north of the sheep barn, for which it will not be possible to determine whether the area was field or forested circa 1900.

If the fields are restored, either as old field, pasture, or cultivated fields, care must be taken to retain the existing plant material in historically significant fencerows, particularly the mature trees. If widespread cutting of overgrown areas along Hoghole Run are to be accomplished, they must be cleared carefully and slowly over time to minimize soil erosion. Use of sediment control barriers and mulching of scarred soils will alleviate erosion problems.

Newly cleared areas may provide an opportunity to interpret the changes in, and differences between, eighteenth and nineteenth century farming practices at Haberdventure. As stated earlier, in a vernacular landscape it is important to interpret the layers of history on the site. With respect to the field patterns, these were given form by agricultural practices, with changes in practices being reflected in changes in field patterns. The

spectrum of agricultural practices could easily be interpreted here: in areas of restored or existing fields, various crops and cropping practices, particularly William Briscoe Stone's crop rotation experiments, may be interpreted.

The most important areas which could be returned to their historic field configurations are the boundaries of the field to the east and south of the main house. This field has had encroachment by woodland on all sides, but particularly in the area south of the terraces. Although the construction of the pond to the south of the terraces resulted in a change of the historic field pattern in this area, removal of the existing trees and woody vegetation would restore the historic visual access between the main house and Hoghole Run. This would also allow interpretation of the Vischer period pond. However, before major clearing is accomplished, the vistas should be analyzed for any inappropriate development which could intrude into the view from across Hoghole Run.

In addition to restoring the field/woodland interface, it will be necessary to allow the historic fence lines and/or hedgerows to revert to hedgerows through natural succession. Existing trees and existing shrub species should be protected and maintained. However, invasive exotic species should be removed (e.g. Japanese Honeysuckle). Hedgerows should be maintained at an approximate width of 10 to 20 feet. Since there is documentation for the existence of grazing animals on site for the majority of the farming history of Haberdeventure, hedgerows should be maintained in a rather open condition with regular pruning.

4.4 Property Boundaries

Since the existing property boundaries generally reflect the size and shape of the Haberdeventure parcel as it was acquired by Thomas Stone in 1770, and as it existed circa 1860, the boundaries are highly significant for the interpretation of the site. For this reason the boundaries of the property should be maintained as existing.

The only exception to the maintenance of the boundaries is that of the Lemko outparcel. As the most intrusive modification to the historical area of the property this parcel should be targeted for acquisition as soon as it becomes available.

The parcel, extending into the center of the outbuilding cluster, lies in a historically and visually important area of the property. If the Lemko parcel becomes available at any time, the parcel should be acquired in fee simple in order to restore the property to its original configuration. For the time being, the impact of this parcel can be minimized by enhancing the historic hedgerows and tree plantings surrounding it. In order to minimize the potential for any incompatible development on this parcel prior to outright purchase, the Government should investigate the possibility of buying a preservation easement, and/or acquiring a right-of-first-refusal on the property.

Another aspect of maintaining the property boundaries is the maintenance of views of the site. This is of particular importance in two areas: along Rose Hill Road, and across Hoghole Run. The Park Service should consider the acquisition of scenic easements in these areas to minimize the potential impact on the site of incompatible adjacent development.

4.5 Terraces

The terraces at Haberdeventure are the most historically significant individual landscape feature existing on site since it is the only feature which has been tentatively dated to the Thomas Stone period. The terraces also provide an historical context for the area immediately surrounding the house, and served as the ordering principle of successive periods of ornamental landscape plantings. For example, the Vischer period plantings included a retaining wall along the eastern border of the terraces, the foundation to which remains today.

The terraces are presently in stable condition, covered in regularly mown grass. A detailed topographic survey of the terraces for preservation purposes should be undertaken and they should be protected and maintained as closely to their present configuration as possible. This includes stabilizing the foundation of the Vischer-period terrace wall below grade, which should be capped with soil and covered with sod. Increasing the mowing height slightly on the terraces will improve the ability of the grass to resist erosion. In those areas where vegetation was removed within the past few years and grass has not been fully established, top-dressing will aid in re-establishing the grass.

As visitor numbers to the site increase, and evidence of wear on the grass is apparent, visitor access to the terraces should be limited. Visitors should be restricted to those areas which are historically evident walking paths. For example, the brick walkways recently found through archaeological investigation around the porch provide a historical basis for circulation paths around the house.² Visitors should be kept off the terrace falls in order to minimize slumping and erosion.

If in the future it is deemed appropriate to restore the feature to any semblance of its historical appearance, it is vitally important that additional archaeology be undertaken. Additional archaeology may locate the remaining planting beds in the feature, as well as remnants of fencing. Given this information it would be possible to restore the planting beds, although not the plantings themselves. Seed and pollen analysis to date has not exposed any useful information regarding the plantings on the terraces. Barring further documentary evidence of the nature of the plantings, the only possible plantings would be limited to an interpretive reconstruction of similar plantings of the period.

4.6 Ornamental Plantings

The existing ornamental plantings at Haberdventure are in a highly degraded and fragmented condition. A number of the historic trees surrounding the house have recently died, and many more Vischer-era plantings were removed since 1989.

Until further documentary information is revealed, it will be necessary to protect and stabilize the condition of the existing historically significant ornamental plants on site. This will involve developing sound management practices for the daffodil plantings, protecting trees and shrubs from the damaging effects of mowers and over pruning, and clearing areas in the vicinity of the tenant house of an overgrowth of vines and volunteer undergrowth. In order to fully protect the historically important plants on the site, it is recommended that the Park Service develop a nursery plot for the maintenance and propagation of such

plants. Moving some of the particular daffodils, yucca, privet, crocus, Indian currant and other historical plants to such an area will provide a location to store plants with a ready supply of historically accurate plants as more information becomes available to restore any specific features. Involving the local Garden Club in the development and maintenance of this nursery is a good method for providing local community investment in the site and for completing the labor-intensive work.

4.7 Cemetery

The cemetery at Haberdventure is a highly significant historic landscape feature as the resting place for Thomas Stone, his wife and successive Haberdventure residents. Dating from the late eighteenth century, the cemetery is in good condition and should be maintained with its present nineteenth-century fencing.

According to members of the Stone family, the cemetery area originally extended to the east and was enclosed by a wire fence. This area was used for slave burials, a fact which may be confirmed by archaeological investigation. If the presence of burials is validated through future findings, this area should be identified and interpreted to visitors.

4.8 Fencing

While the fencing on site follows historical field boundaries to a great extent, the existing fencing material appears to post-date 1900. The existing fencing is largely composed of wooden posts and page wire. Apart from the interpretation of field patterns on the aerial photograph of 1937, there is no documentation of fencing locations pre-1900. Field boundaries should be marked with hedgerows without the addition of fencing. If the Park Service wishes to introduce livestock to the site, fencing of the type commonly used in the area during the period of significance would be appropriate to contain the animals.

4.9 Ponds

As noted in sections 4.2 and 4.3, the two existing ponds located to the east of the entrance drive and to the south of the terraces are Vischer-era features. If the recommendation is followed to interpret all of the layers of landscape history on the site, based on the Vischer-era significance under Criteria A, these features should be stabilized and protected.

The dry pond located to the west of the tenant house is of an earlier construction, dating before 1937. Since there is no indication of the construction date, the feature should be protected and stabilized by removing all encroaching woody plant species. Additional archaeological investigation may be able to date the period of construction, at which point a decision can be made regarding its restoration.

4.10 Swimming Pool/Pool House

Both the swimming pool and pool house are Vischer-era features. Given the loss of extensive portions of the Vischer-era ornamental landscape, it is not appropriate to preserve these features. However, in the interests of interpreting all of the historic layers of the site, the features should be stabilized or alternatively, carefully documented and removed. This would include maintenance pruning of the area surrounding the features to remove invasive species and to stabilize the existing landscape plantings. The swimming pool should not be entirely removed, but covered and protected as an archaeological feature.

The spring located beneath the pool may be of historical significance, and all efforts should be made to stabilize the area after any site disturbance.

4.11 Outbuildings

The extant outbuildings include the Cattle Barn, Corn Crib, Tenant House, Tobacco Barn (restored by the NPS in 1987), two Horse Barns, a Sheep Barn, Farm Shed, Feeding Station, Hog Barn, Chicken Houses and Garage/Apartment. The buildings which have been determined to predate 1900 are the Cattle Barn, Corn Crib, Tenant House, Tobacco Barn, Sheep Barn and a portion of the Horse Barn #1 (refer to Appendix 8). The Hog Barn, Chicken House Complex, Garage/Apartment and the remainder of

the Horse Barn construction can be attributed to the later Vischer occupation. Further investigation would be required in order to place the Farm Shed and Feeding Station at the appropriate place in time.

Given the objectives in the GMP, it is recommended that those structures which do not contribute to the circa 1900 period for architectural restoration be carefully documented and dismantled. Such documentation should, at a minimum, include photographs of exterior and interior views and measured floor plans. One exception is the Chicken House Buildings, which were renovated by the NPS for use as a maintenance facility in 1992.

The structures which are to remain should be preserved from further deterioration and restored as an integral part of the agricultural landscape.

4.12 Orchards

Although the orchards exist on site only as archaeological fragments, the orchards are a highly significant landscape feature of Haberdeventure. Orchards were an important component of eighteenth and nineteenth century farming landscapes. Historical documentation supports the existence of orchards at Haberdeventure from Thomas Stone's ownership through 1957, which is the last time they appear on the aerial photographs. Orchards are documented in both the fields to the north and east of the house.

Although the aerial photographs document the location of the orchards and the spacing of the trees, this may not have been their full extent. Additional archaeological investigation would be required in the designated areas on the 1937 aerial photographs which indicate the location of the orchards. A determination of their full extent and the presence of any contiguous gardens could then be made. If any wood fragments remain, testing may also determine the species of the trees.

At the present time the orchards should be interpreted according to the historical documentation available. In the future, if it is deemed appropriate using the potential archaeological findings and some existing documentary information, the orchards may be reconstructed using cultivars of apples, peaches, pears, cherries and other indicated fruits that were commonly grown circa 1850 to 1900.

4.13 Recommendations for Further Research

these papers may lead to more information on the history and landscape features of Haberdeventure.

In addition to further archaeological research, more research in five other major areas may shed additional light on the history of Haberdeventure. First, further research is needed into the history of local farming practices. While a summary of farming practices is presented in Appendix 5, this is a cursory overview of available historical materials and scholarship. Primary source materials in the form of farm accounts and farming practices exist for other farms and plantations in Charles County, many of which had historical connections to Haberdeventure.

Secondly, additional archaeological investigation is necessary to determine the locations of slave quarters and additional tenant housing and other outbuildings. The locations, numbers, size and types of these buildings are extremely important to the understanding and interpretation of the site. This information may also inform the interpretation of other aspects of the site such as field uses and farming patterns.

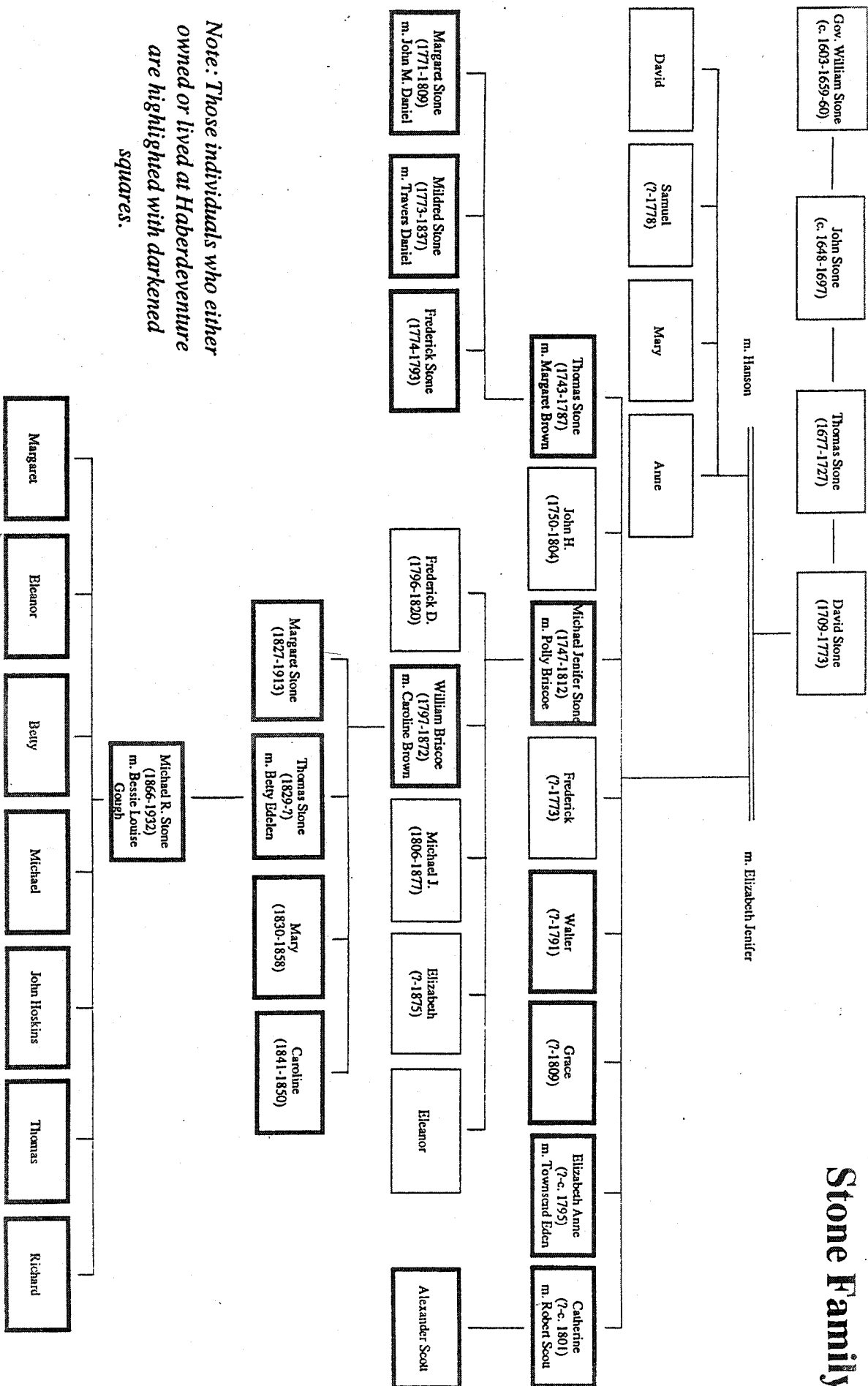
Thirdly, further architectural investigation is recommended to establish the dates and therefore the significance of the Sheep Barn, Farm Shed and Feeding Station outbuildings. Should it be established that these structures contribute to the farm scene, then measures should be taken to stabilize and restore them. If it is determined that they are more recent than circa 1940, then they should be carefully documented and designated for removal.

Fourth, further research into the terraced gardens at Rose Hill may provide further insight into the design and development of the terraces at Haberdeventure to allow more accurate interpretation of this site feature. Developed by Margaret (Brown) Stone's brother, Dr. Gustavus Brown, the terraces at Rose Hill are an intact local example of formal landscape design during the late eighteenth century. Existing Brown and Stone family papers could be extremely helpful in providing information about construction methods and planting schemes.

Fifth, there apparently exist various out-of-state repositories of Stone family papers that have not been investigated for this report. A review of

APPENDIX 1: Stone Family Tree

Stone Family



Note: Those individuals who either owned or lived at Haberdventure are highlighted with darkened squares.

Figure 69: Stone Family

Brown/Stone Family

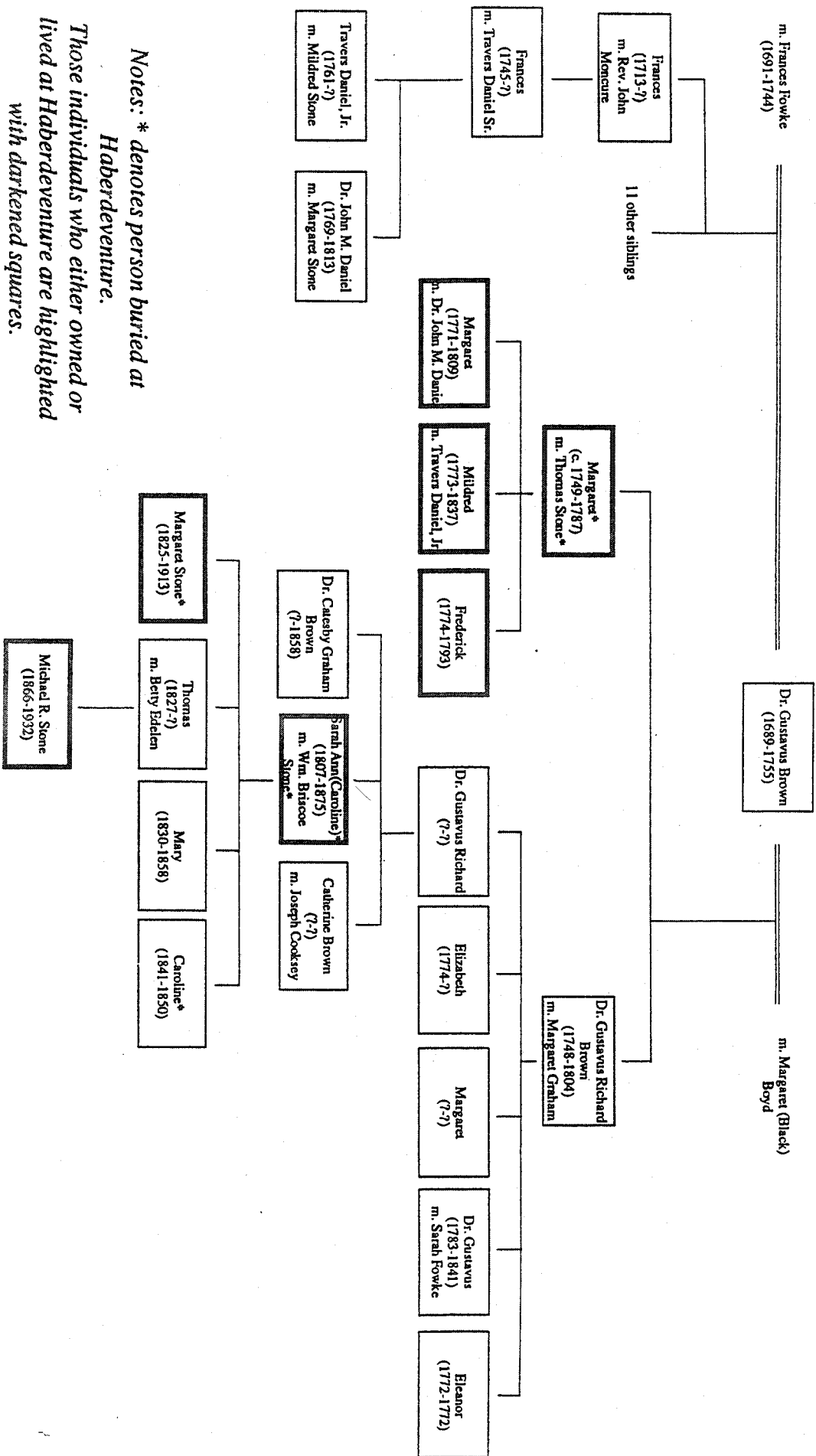


Figure 70: Brown/Stone Family

Notes: * denotes person buried at Haberdventure.
Those individuals who either owned or lived at Haberdventure are highlighted with darkened squares.

APPENDIX 2: Historical Survey Maps

Figure 71: Patent of 1708.

Beginning at a bounded hickory standing in the line of
the said land running thence

NE by N 16 p. to the land of Job Corner, then
binding on the said land
N. 130 p. to a bounded white oak standing in the
plains, then
W. 250 p. to a bounded poplar the bound tree of
John Robinson's now in the possession of Mr.
Wyne, thence binding on Simpsons Delight
SE and by E 280 p. to the first bound tree

Containing 150 acres more or less called Haberdventure,
together with all dwelling houses messuages buildings
barnes stables gardens orchards out houses - profits
conodotes advantages and appurtenances whatsoever.

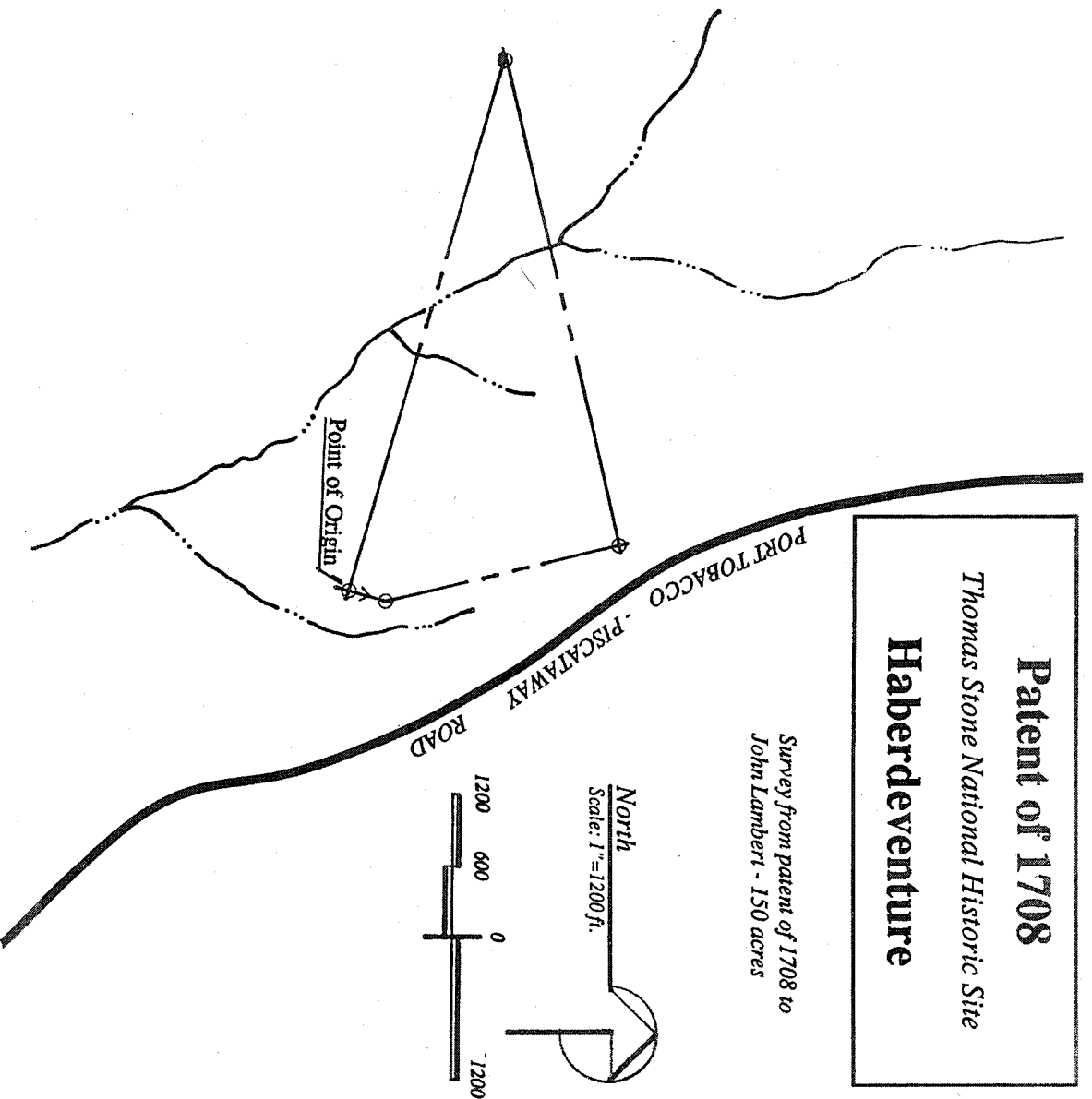


Figure 72: Patent of 1725.

Beginning at a bounded white oak of the said Habberdeventure standing on a plain near the Main Road that Leads from Portobacco to Piscataway on the west side of the said Road Running thence North one hundred and fourteen perches then South west and by West Seventy perches then South South East Eighty four perches then to the beginning.
Containing and laid out for seventy five acres...

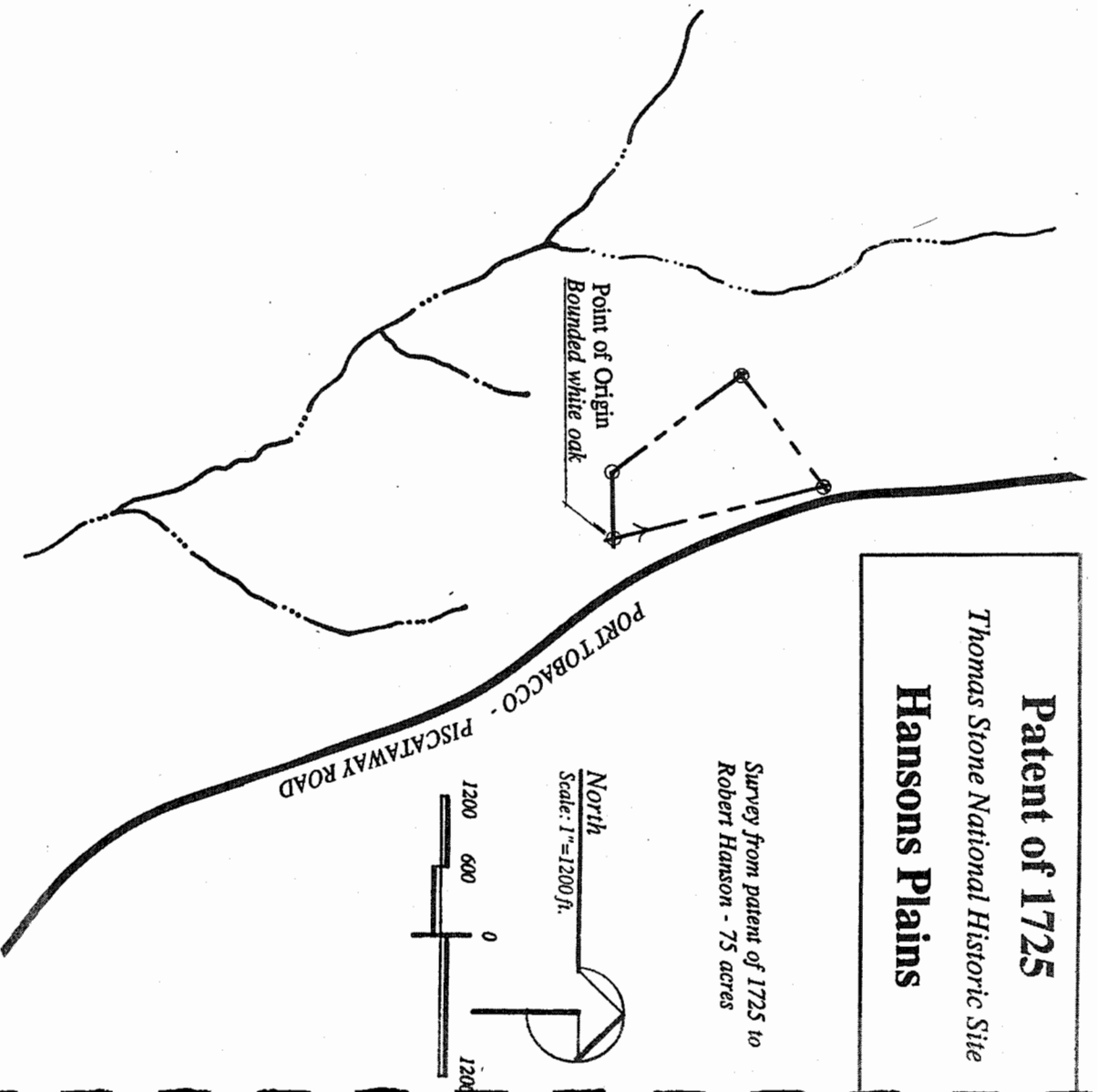


Figure 73: Survey of 1768.

Beginning at a locust post placed at a stump of a white oak the orig. beg. of Hansons Plains within 12 feet of a stone set by Milburn Simmes for the beginning of Hansons Plains "standing on the west side of the main Road that leads from Portobacco to Piscataway about 40 yards the distance from said road", then

N. 114 p., then
W. 30 p., then
N. 84° W. 11 p., then
N. 27° W. 22 p., then
W. 179 p., then
N. 79 p., then
SW and by W 145 p., then
SE and by S 172 p. to the stump of a poplar mentioned in the original survey of Haberdventure, then
SE and by E 294 p., then
NE by N. 16 p.,
then with a straight line to the first beginning

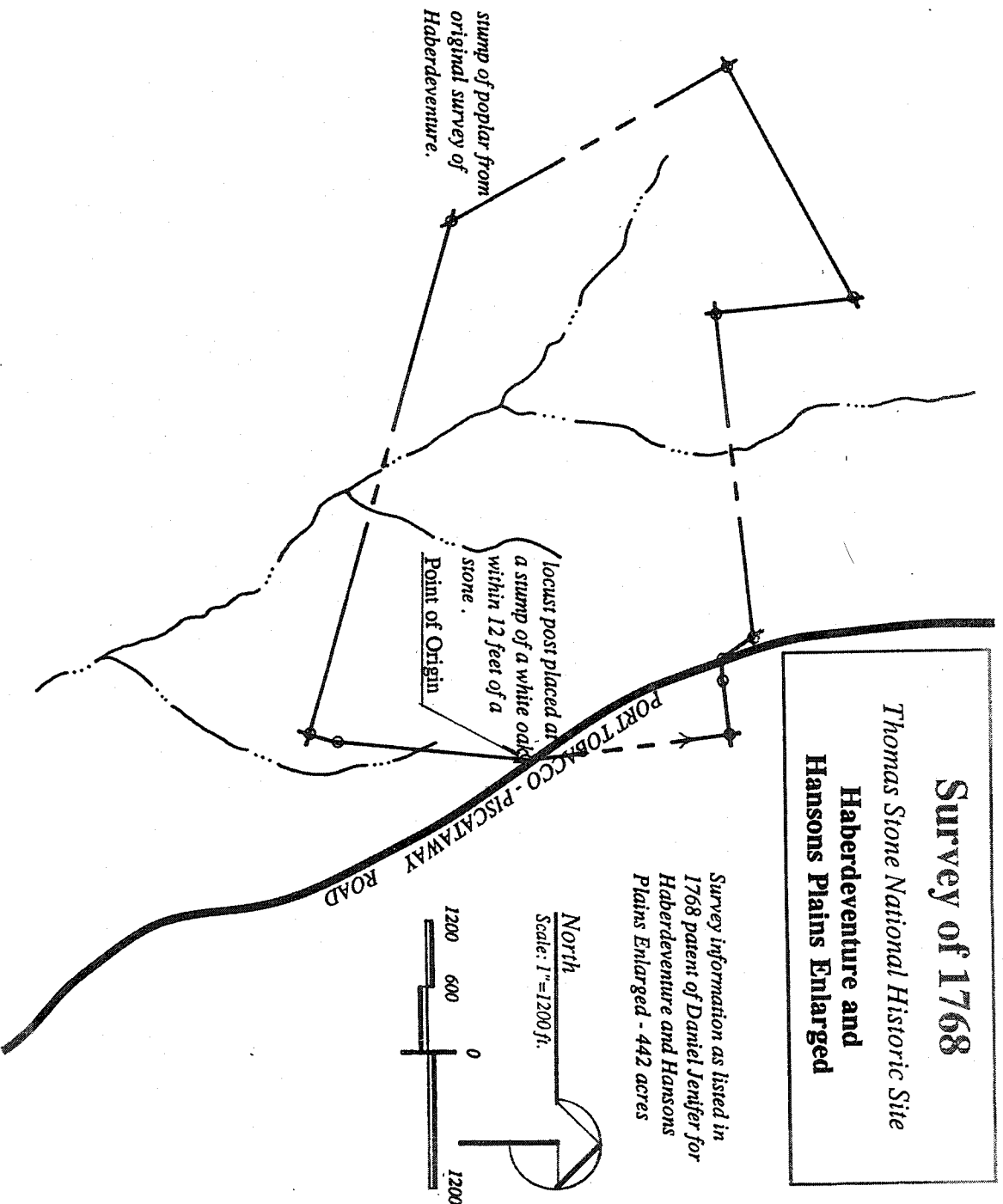
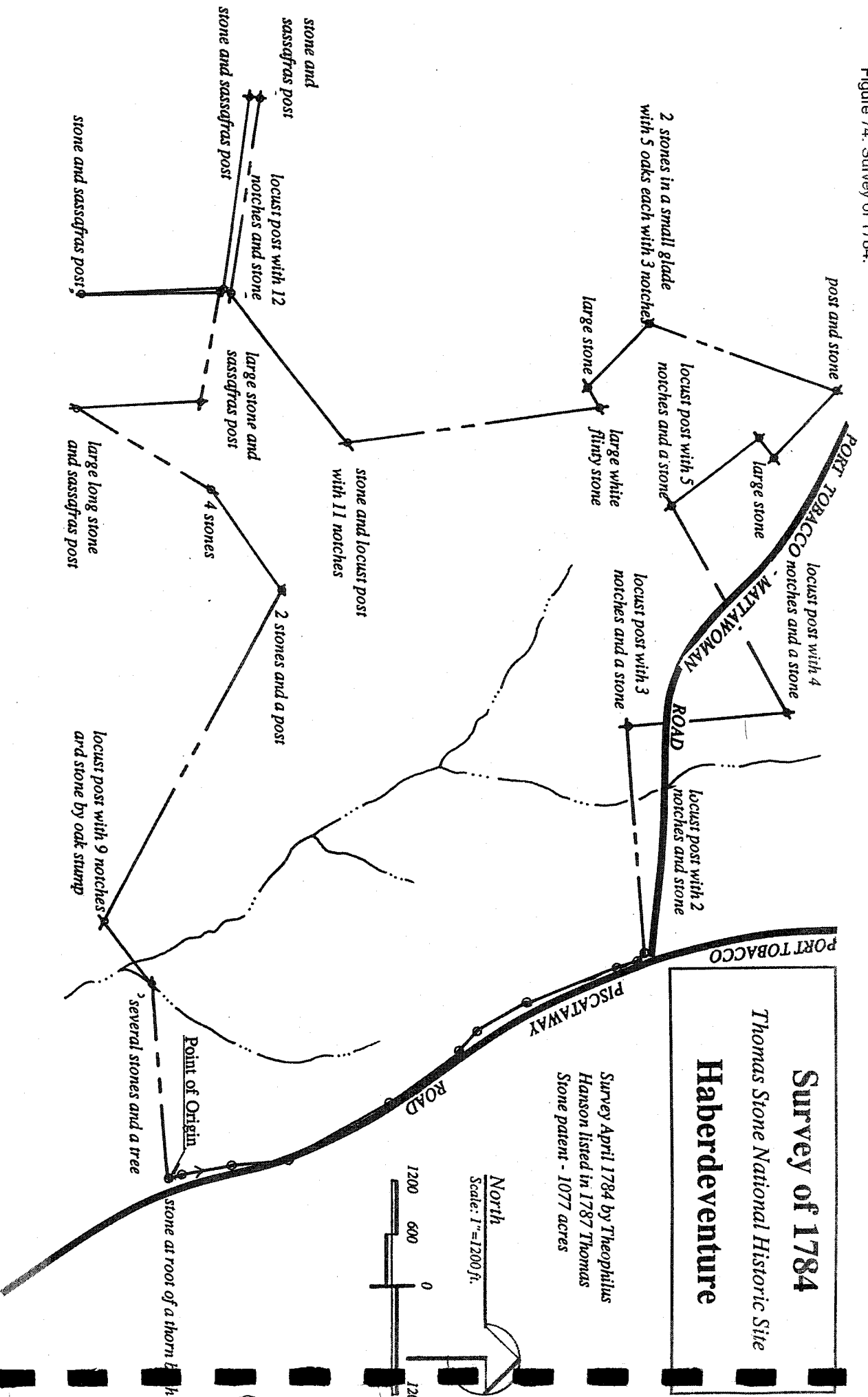
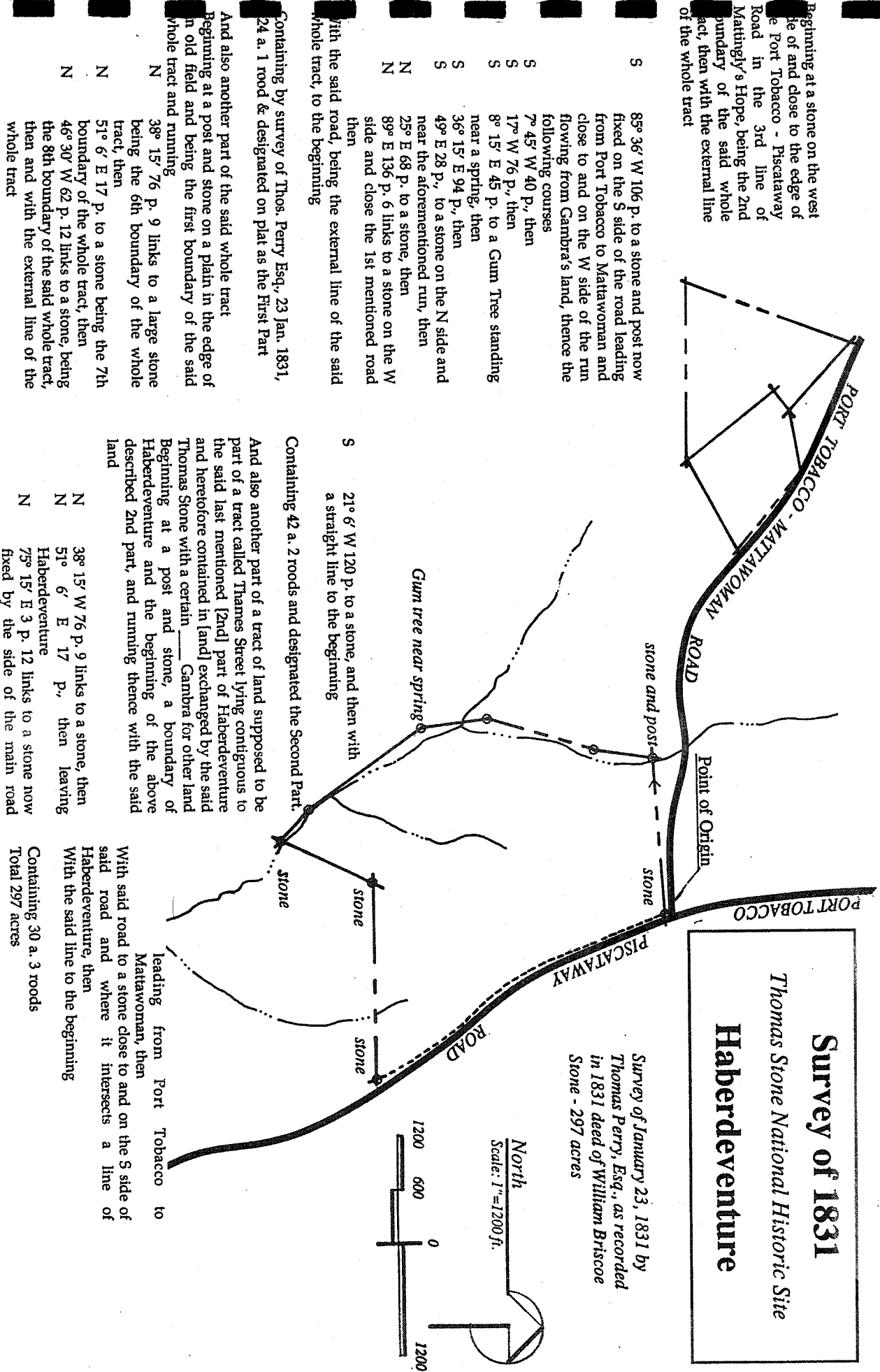


Figure 74: Survey of 1784.



Beginning at a stone on the west side of and close to the edge of the Port Tobacco - Piscataway Road in the 3rd line of Mattingly's Hope, being the 2nd boundary of the said whole tract, then with the external line of the whole tract



Beginning at a stone fixed on the west side of the Public Road leading from Port Tobacco to Pomfret and close to the edge of said road, in the third line of Mattingly's Hope being the second boundary of the whole tract Haberdenture as patented in the year 1787 to Thomas Stone and running thence with the lines of Haberdenture

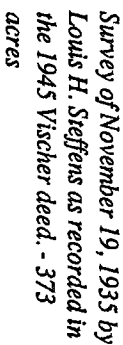


Figure 77: Deed of 1981.

beginning at a point on the westerly line of Rose Hill Road, at a corner common to the lands of subject owner and the lands now or formerly owned by James P. Kelleher; thence, along the said Kelleher tract, South 77° 43' West, 1,258.20 feet to a point on the line of a tract land now or formerly owned by Nadia Lemko; thence, along the said Lemko tract, North 67° 57' 16" West, 479.58 feet to a point; thence South 02° 18' 27" East, 591.87 feet to a point; thence, leaving the said Lemko tract, North 87° 41' 33" West, 606.73 feet to a Point on the Southern Maryland Electric Coop., Inc., easterly right-of-way line; thence, along said right-of-way line, North 50° 29' 13" West, 321.64 feet to a point on the easterly line of Gandra Run; thence, along said right-of-way and said run, the following bearings and distances;

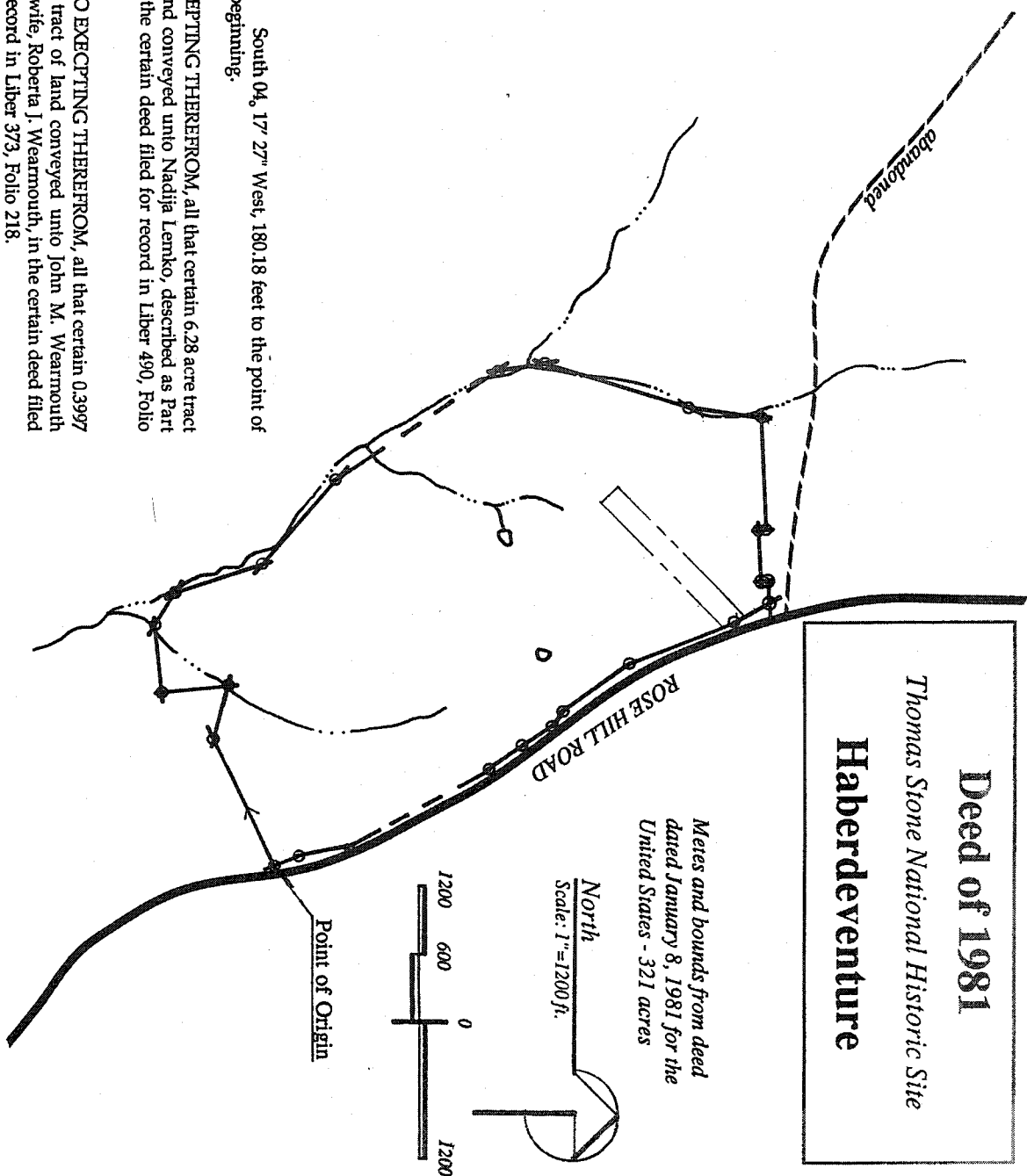
North 10° 30' 55" West, 826.65 feet to a point;
North 40° 59' 06" West, 1,031.07 feet to a point;
North 26° 54' 12" West, 1,726.54 feet to a point;
North 00° 52' 58" East, 439.07 feet to a point;
North 24° 42' 17" East, 1,333.28 feet to a point;

North 15° 46' 33" East, 658.01 feet to a corner common to the lands of subject owner, Electric Coop., and a tract of land now or formerly owned by John W. Thompson; thence, leaving said Run and Electric Coop. tract and with the said Thompson tract, the following bearings and distances:

South 85° 38' 41" East, 1,000.00 feet to a point;
South 04° 21' 19" West, 60.00 feet to a point;
South 85° 38' 41" East, 448.98 feet to a point;

North 04° 21' 19" East, 60.00 feet to a corner common to the lands of subject owner, Thompson and others; thence, along lands of others, South 85° 38' 41" East, 198.00 feet to a point on the westerly line of aforesaid Rose Hill Road; thence, along the westerly line of said Road, the following bearings and distances:

South 19° 34' 00" East, 374.94 feet to a point;
South 13° 45' 57" East, 1,188.54 feet to a point;
South 28° 58' 22" East, 724.25 feet to a point;
South 48° 40' 23" East, 154.31 feet to a point;
South 30° 26' 16" East, 307.60 feet to a point;
South 30° 26' 16" East, 372.60 feet to a point;
South 21° 25' 16" East, 1,464.32 feet to a point;
South 02° 43' 13" East, 434.45 feet to a point;



South 04, 17' 27" West, 180.18 feet to the point of the beginning.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM, all that certain 6.28 acre tract of land conveyed unto Nadia Lemko, described as Part 2 in the certain deed filed for record in Liber 490, Folio 142.

ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM, all that certain 0.3997 acre tract of land conveyed unto John M. Wearmouth and wife, Roberta J. Wearmouth, in the certain deed filed for record in Liber 373, Folio 218.

Containing 321.97 acres, more or less, after exceptions.

APPENDIX 3: A History of Agriculture in Southern Maryland

It is important to view the changes in the agricultural landscape of Haberdventure in the context of changing agricultural patterns in Charles County and the wider region of Tidewater Maryland and Virginia. There were a number of major shifts in agricultural economy during the history of settlement of this area of the county, all of which affected the use of land at Haberdventure: from the early beginnings of agriculture during the seventeenth century when emphasis was on tobacco production and exploitative land use practices, through the eighteenth century trends toward settlement and the development of self-sustaining farms and plantations, through the Civil War change to a wheat-growing economy, to modern trends towards large farms. Throughout these changes in the economy, the methods of farming remained fairly constant up to the Civil War, despite an agricultural reform movement in the 1840's and 50's.¹

Agricultural practices during the late seventeenth century were somewhat rudimentary. They consisted largely of clearing the land of trees, limited cultivation of the soil with hoes and planting crops, usually tobacco, between the remaining stumps. The planters exploited the land, abandoning most European agricultural practices.

The key to profitable tobacco culture in the late 1600's was the ability to find both cheap land and cheap labor.² Until the last quarter of the

century, indentured servants were the primary source of labor with small farms producing most of the crops. However, as the supply of European servants became scarce, the wealthy planters turned to slaves for their primary source of labor. The high cost of slave labor favored the predominance and continued development of large plantations with wealthy landowners and the reduction of small farms.³

Another way of working the land was through the use of tenant farmers. Before 1750, land was generally subdivided and let in long leases for three lives, "usually those of a renter, his wife and a child."⁴ The life lease provided the tenants with "long-term security, saleable assets, an inheritance for at least one child and political privileges that were accorded to freeholders."⁵ Long leases also encouraged tenants to protect and invest in their land. Leases typically required the tenant to complete leasehold improvements including planting an orchard, building a house and outbuildings, particularly a tobacco house. Tenant housing was small and plain. A typical lease requirement was for a house of approximately 16 feet square to 16 by 20 feet, with one or two outside chimneys. There were one or two rooms below with an equal number above, under an end-gabled roof.⁶ Timbering on the lease was generally restricted to building structures and fencing.⁷ Tenant farms were largely family

1 J. Richard Rivoire, Summary Report of Research Findings, p.27.

2 Lorena Seebach Walsh, *Charles County, Maryland, 1658-1705: A Study of Chesapeake Political and Social Structure*, Ph.D. Dissertation, Michigan State University (1977).

3 Lorena Seebach Walsh, "Plantation Management in the Chesapeake, 1620-1820," *The Journal of Economic History*, 69 No.2, (1989) p. 393.

4 Lorena S. Walsh, Land, Landlord and Leaseholder: Estate Management and Tenant Fortunes in Southern Maryland, 1642-1820, *Agricultural History*, 59 No. 3 (1985) p. 375.

5 Walsh, *Estate Management*, p. 376.

6 Walsh, *Estate Management*, p. 381; Gregory A. Silverson, Poverty in a Land of Plenty: Tenancy in Eighteenth Century Maryland, Johns Hopkins University Press (1977) p. 64: "...the average proprietary tenant on the lower western Shore lived in a very small frame house covered with clapboards. His dwelling measured about sixteen or seventeen feet wide and twenty-four or twenty-five feet long. The fireplace that dominated one end of the house had a chimney constructed of wood or clay, and only if he was one of the more fortunate tenants was he able to provide a safer brick chimney for his dwelling. The ground floor of the house was divided into two, or at most three, small rooms, although some of his neighbors lived in one-room houses.... Part of the ground floor of the typical tenant's house might have been covered with planks, but the remainder of the floor was nothing but packed earth...."

7 *Ibid.*

operations, with only a small percentage of tenants being wealthy enough to own indentured servants or slaves.⁸

After 1750, typical leasing policies changed, and farms were let on short terms of from one to 21 years. This change in policy resulted in a rapid turnover of tenants, but also increased the tendency for "mining" of the soil. By 1800, the average length of tenancy had dropped to four years, with the tenant often working more than one farm, again increasing the tendency toward exploitative farming practices.⁹ George Washington wrote of the problems:

"I am desirous you should always keep in view, first, to lease to no person who has Lands of his own adjoining them; and 2ndly, to no one who does not propose to live on the premises. My reasons are these, in the first case my Land will be cut down, worked and destroyed to save his own, whilst the latter will receive all the improvements. In the second case, if the tenant does not live thereon it will not meet a much better fate, and negro Quarters and Tobacco pens will probably be the best edifices of the tenement.¹⁰

Tobacco was the prime crop during the seventeenth century, followed in importance by the production of wheat. The production of these crops was part of the British colonial system which stretched between London, Glasgow, the European continent, the Caribbean and Africa, and relied on the colonies to produce raw materials which would support the European

market.¹¹ This trade structure led to a dependence of colonial settlers on the importation of essential products, and a lack of self-sufficiency in local food production.¹² In their zeal to plant tobacco, many farmers neglected to plant an adequate supply of their main food crop, corn. Thus a law was passed in the mid-seventeenth century that required farmers to plant two acres of corn for every one acre of tobacco.¹³

The most common type of fencing used during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was worn fencing. This type of fencing was popular since it was easy to pick up and move to a new location when a given tobacco field became "worn out".¹⁴ Watling and paling were also popular types of fencing used. Watling was a fence made of brush and saplings and was used around fields to keep cattle and other livestock out. Paling was commonly used around gardens and orchards.

Land use and cropping practices soon led to the exhaustion of soil fertility in the area. Crop yields fell after the virgin land had been cropped, although planters could keep up the yields either with long fallows of up to 20 years, or with increased manuring. A planter could grow tobacco for three years, followed by three years of corn, after which the land was left fallow for 20 years before yields were returned to a profitable level.¹⁵ Increased manuring was not typically practiced until the later part of the eighteenth century since many planters either did not keep livestock or kept it penned.¹⁶

8 *Ibid.*

9 *Ibid.*, p. 388.

10 Fitzpatrick, as cited in Walsh, *Estate Management*, note. 37.

11 Mark P. Leone, "The Georgian Order as the Order of Merchant Capitalism in Annapolis, Maryland," *The Recovery of Meaning: Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States*, ed. M. P. Leone and P. B. Potter, Jr., Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press (1988) pp. 235-61.

12 Walsh, *Plantation Management*, p. 394.

13 Jimmy Musgrove, The Accokeek Foundation, pers. comm. (1992).

14 *Ibid.*

15 Lois G. Carr and Russell R. Menard, "Land, Labor and Economies of Scale in Early Maryland: Some Limits to Growth in the Chesapeake System of Husbandry," *The Journal of Economic History*, 69 No.2, (1989) p. 409.

16 Walsh, *Plantation Management*, p. 400; Carr and Menard, p. 409.

In Charles County, the most suitable soils for tobacco production were to be found along the creeks.¹⁷ These soils consisted of "a light black mould, which with good Husbandry would last forever."¹⁸ Much of the other land in the County was less desirable, often described as "stiff," "worn out," or "much broken and washed in many gullies."¹⁹

During the eighteenth century, small holdings typically included a variety of buildings and outbuildings at the core of the farm. The homes were small, approximately 20' x 30' frame structures, with a small number of slave or servants quarters, and outbuildings including kitchen, milk house, storehouse, workshop and one or more tobacco houses along with a pen for cattle and horses, a hog house, hen house, paled kitchen garden and a fenced orchard.²⁰

Between 1750 and the Revolution in 1776, three crops were commonly grown on mid-sized farms: tobacco, corn and wheat. Tobacco continued to be the main cash crop of the period, whether planted in large acreages or small areas. The main variety planted was "Oronoco" originally from South America.²¹ The intensive labor demands of corn and tobacco limited the amount of land which a planter could cultivate in wheat. However, typically 90 percent of the wheat crop, net the seed, was sold, as compared to about half the crop of corn produced.²²

The main food crop in the colonies was corn or maize. The commonly grown variety was the "Gord Seed," important both for use as grain and corn meal. Wheat was also grown as a cash crop, however it was very labor intensive and therefore only the wealthy with many field hands could afford to plant it.²³ The production of hemp and flax was also encouraged by the Legislature, which passed a bill in 1706 making it legal tender for the payment of debts.²⁴

The Revolution caused a severe economic depression in the Chesapeake colonies. Since the American colonies were cut off from European markets, most planters cut back on the production of all market crops, growing staples, "producing fibers, making cloth, boiling salt, brewing alcohol, finding ways to pay their taxes, and scraping up money for military substitutes."²⁵

From the latter part of the eighteenth century and throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, the agricultural economy improved. Tobacco was a risky crop, and therefore Chesapeake planters shifted to a mixture of maize, wheat, hay, dairy products, and livestock raising.²⁶ Most area farmers sold what tobacco and grain crops they produced through commission merchants in Baltimore and Alexandria.²⁷ Most of these merchant houses maintained stores in Port Tobacco where farmers could charge goods against their account.²⁸

17 Jean B. Lee, *The Social Order of a Revolutionary People: Charles County, Maryland 1733-1786*, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Virginia, p. 43.

18 *Ibid.*

19 *Ibid.*

20 Walsh, p. .

21 Musgrove, pers. comm.

22 Walsh, *Plantation Management*, p. 397.

23 Musgrove, pers. comm.

24 Vivian D. Wiser, *The Movement for Agricultural Improvement in Maryland 1785-1865*, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Maryland (1963).

25 Walsh, *Plantation Management*, p. 401.

26 *Ibid.*

27 *Ibid.*

28 Rivoire, p. 27.

Farming methods began to change in other ways as well. Land was losing its fertility, leading to lower yields.²⁹ The fluctuating economy also placed a strain on the planters' incomes, often resulting in a decrease in profits. In order to improve the profitability of farming, planters had three general options:

"With the opening of new western settlements they could pull up stakes and move to fresh lands where they might continue to farm in the old ways with better result. Many did. Second, they could temporarily increase total farm production by using more labor to the acre, mining out their lands with more intense grain cultivation, often without short fallowing or any use of animal or vegetable fertilizers. Many also followed this course. In some places the size of slave work units increased. Non-slaveholding tenant farmers were often squeezed off rented farms and the tracts leased to neighboring slave owners, who worked the land with two or three times more hands. Landlords, anxious to increase rental income, began letting land only on short-term leases with requirements that the tenants employ a minimum number of hands on the tract, rather than the land-conserving cap on the maximum number of workers permitted usually found in pre-war leases. The third choice was to invest more in land reclamation and improvement, fertilizers, artificial grasses, and new and better farm implements. Probably the smallest proportion of all chose this course."³⁰

In the struggle to increase productivity, farmers plowed more extensively. While small farmers did not use plows extensively until the 1790's, this

was the only way to increase productivity for planters who did not own slaves. Farmers plowed with little regard for land contours, leading to massive soil erosion in much of the Tidewater area.³¹ In addition to the erosion, the intensive cropping itself was taking its toll, leading George Washington to write in 1788:

"That the system (if it deserves the appellation of one) of Corn, Wheat, hay; has been injurious, and if continued would prove ruinous to our land, I believe no one who has attended the ravages which have been produced by it in our fields is at a loss to decide."³²

These agricultural problems led to the advent of the Agricultural Reform Movement in Maryland. While some forward-thinking landowners had experimented with improved farming practices since the 1770's, the movement did not take hold until the 1820's. By that time crop rotations including clover, turnips, manure and lime were being employed by a number of larger Tidewater planters.³³ Agricultural societies were established for the dissemination of information on new cropping methods and practices.³⁴

The use of South American guano as a fertilizer was a common practice during the mid-nineteenth century. The first commercial shipment of guano to Baltimore was in 1843, and fast became the fertilizer of choice in the area.³⁵ The use of guano was so widespread that Guano Conventions were held to discuss availability, monopolistic trade practices, and government inspection.³⁶ Guano use continued until the Civil War caused the price to soar and importation to cease.³⁷

29 Avery Odele Craven, *Soil Exhaustion as a Factor in the Agricultural History of Virginia and Maryland, 1606-1860*, University of Illinois Press (1926).

30 Walsh, *Plantation Management*, p. 403.

31 Walsh, *Plantation Management*, p. 404; Walsh, *Estate Management*, p. 390. "Before the Revolution, creeks emptying into the Potomac like the Mattawoman, the Piscataway, and the Port Tobacco River were all navigable. By 1807 the trading centers along them were largely abandoned due to the silting up of the waterways."

32 From John C. Fitzpatrick, ed., *The Writings of George Washington from the Original Manuscript Sources, 1745-1799*, cited in Walsh, p. 404.

33 Walsh, *Plantation Management*, p. 404.

34 Wiser, p. 128.

35 *Ibid.*, p. 279.

36 *Ibid.*, p. 283-84.

Before the Civil War, slaves equipped with hoes were the primary source of labor on the larger farms and plantations. Charles County's economy suffered dramatically as a result of the Civil War and the ending of slavery. Many farms were abandoned, while those who continued farming looked to less labor intensive products and simpler methods of marketing.³⁸

³⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 501.

³⁸ Rivoire, 1992, Summary of Research Findings, p. 27.

Appendix 4: An Overview of Landscape Design during the late Eighteenth Century

Although the colonies followed the fashions and design dictates of the continent and England in most respects, when it came to landscape fashions, the colonies of the Chesapeake Bay defined a distinctly different style. During the early eighteenth century, the English were developing a natural grounds movement, led by Capability Brown and Humphrey Repton. Although many Chesapeake gardeners added serpentine entrance drives and walks to their homes in a response to this naturalistic style, formal Italian-inspired gardens dominated throughout the eighteenth century.³⁹ The reason for this may be that "in England the countryside had already been tamed by years of husbandry, while in America each new plantation was surrounded by wild, untamed land, to be kept at bay, not emulated."⁴⁰

Eighteenth-century gardeners in Maryland were closely bound to England for their planting materials and gardening books before the Revolution, and continued to rely on English books for design guidance into the nineteenth century.⁴¹ Various circulating libraries sprang up in both Baltimore and Annapolis, in addition to the frequent lending of books that went on between friends and acquaintances. Popular gardening books in Maryland were *Miller's Gardener's Dictionary*⁴² and William Lawson's early seventeenth century work *A New Orchard and Garden*. A majority

of Maryland's terraced gardens were similar to the simple plan of a terraced garden portrayed in this book. [see Figure 78]

During this period, landowners in the Chesapeake consistently chose the highest prospect with the best view of the countryside as sites for their homes and gardens. These sites lent themselves easily to the "falling garden" or terrace style which was frequently built in the Chesapeake during the latter part of the eighteenth century. The style was typified by geometric construction with gardens on each side of the house, the flat side with geometrically ordered planting beds, and the sloped side with several terraces, a central walkway, and geometrically planted beds in the "parterre" fashion.⁴³ Parterres commonly extended across the whole width of the garden facade of the house, at times even wider, and were generally twice as long as broad.⁴⁴

Parterres were formal plantings of flowers outlined with shrubs, such as boxwood, forming geometric shapes when viewed from above. Grassed terraces were also common. Some recommendations for building terraces were found in Charles Carroll's letters to his son regarding his Annapolis property:

39 Barbara Wells Sandy, "Eighteenth-Century Gardens of the Chesapeake," *Journal of Garden History*, 9 No. 3 (1989) p. 108.

40 Rosemary Verey, *Classic Garden Design*, New York: Congdon and Weed, Inc., (1984).

41 Sandy, 106.

42 First published in London in 1731, the complete title reads "The gardeners dictionary: containing the methods of cultivating and improving the kitchen, fruit and flower garden. As also, the physick garden, wilderness, conservatory and vineyard... Interspers'd with the history of the plants, the characters of each genus, and the names of all particular species, in Latin and English; and an explanation of all the terms used in botany and gardening, etc."

43 Leone and Shackel, "Plane and Solid Geometry in Colonial Gardens in Annapolis, Maryland," in *Earth Patterns: Essays in Landscape Archaeology*, edited by William M. Kelso and Rachael Most, Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, pp. 23-42.

44 Sandy, 132.

"In levelling your ground I hope you have been Carefull to preserve the Top Soil & to lay it on again, Sowe your Clover seed when the soil is moist. Rake it & when pretty dry Role it with your Garden Roller if not Too Heavy."⁴⁵

A number of gardens in Maryland, for which there is good documentary evidence, were built in the formal style. One of these was Hampton, the home of Charles Ridgley, located north of Baltimore. Hampton was designed in a series of three terraces, the first of which was designed as a turfed area alternately called the bowling green, the great terrace, or the south lawn. This led to three additional terraced falls connected to grass ramps dropping toward the Bay. Grass ramps, in place of the stairways familiar in formal European terraced gardens, were the rule in the 18th century Chesapeake. Each garden terrace at Hampton contained two matching formal parterres divided into elegant geometric designs. The kitchen garden, containing vegetables, herbs, and small fruits and arranged in the same formal patterns as above, sat at the bottom of the three garden terraces. A grass walkway bilaterally dissected the formal falling garden from just below the bowling green to the kitchen garden below.⁴⁶ [see Figure 79].

Another design element of the classical landscape were rows of trees used to define entrance avenues, walkways or views. "Straight rows of the most beautiful trees, forming long avenues and grand walks, were in great estimation, considered as great ornaments, and no considerable estate and eminent pleasure-ground were without several of them."⁴⁷ A variety of types of trees were used: at Chatsworth, William Lux's country seat near Baltimore built in the 1750's had a straight lane leading to the public road lined with cherry trees; Chequiere's Baltimore access was lined with an avenue of Lombardy poplars; and Bolton's approach was planted with

evenly spaced tall cedars along a wooden fence.⁴⁸ [see Figures 81-83 for illustrations of various Maryland estates with lined entrance drives] In addition to formal grounds, the farm usually contained several practical buildings and work yards. A turn-of-the-19th century book on farming practices describes the organization of the farm yard in the following manner:

"The land closest to the house was usually divided into a wood yard and a family yard, serving as a barrier against farm animals. One contemporary 18th century Marylander wrote that the family yard should be planted in clean, closely-cut grass and that its margin alone should be allowed to contain flowers. Wells were often sited near the family and wood yards. Sheep houses and piggies commonly had their own individually fenced yards and many poultry houses, which were also called coops, had a distinct poultry yard completely covered with fresh sand and gravel. Wash houses, where both washing and ironing took place, often had a separately fenced area devoted to drying, which took place on lines or with lineus spread across shrubs to dry."⁴⁹

Two gardens in Annapolis that Thomas Stone may have been familiar with are the gardens of two of his fellow signers of the Declaration of Independence, Charles Carroll and William Paca. Charles Carroll's garden was located at his home on Spa Creek in Annapolis and was laid out with five terraces and four slopes, the upper one a bowling green. William Paca's garden in Annapolis has had extensive archaeological research done to document the original garden plan. Both of these gardens employed strategies in their design: "(1) to overlay a grid on the garden which was a multiple of the basic length of the house (45 feet); (2) to manipulate a basic geometric figure, the 3-4-5 right rectangle; and (3) to control the depth of the garden and the angle of the falls."⁵⁰

45 Carrol Papers, Maryland Historical Society, MS 206, Charles Carroll of Annapolis to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, 23 August 1771, as cited in Sandy, 140.

46 Sandy, 126.

47 M'Mahan, *The American Gardener's Calendar*, Philadelphia: B. Graves (1806).

48 Sandy, 125.

49 *Ibid.*

The Paca Garden was laid out in a structured grid of three ornamental terraces leading down from the house. [see plan, Figure 84] Unfortunately, the construction of a later hotel obliterated evidence of the garden features on the upper two terraces, therefore the exact plantings seen on restoration plans for these two terraces are conjectural. However, it is clear from a variety of documentary evidence that the two upper terraces were formal and geometric, while the lower terrace was developed as a wilderness area.⁵¹ In *Gardener's Dictionary*, 300 a book found in Annapolis inventories, the use of wilderness is described for garden planning:

"Wilderness, if rightly situated, artfully contriv'd and judiciously planted, are the greatest Ornaments to a fine Garden ... Wildernesses should always be proportion'd to the Extent of the Gardens in which they were made, that they may correspond in Magnitude with the other Parts of the Garden."

50 Leone and Shackel, pp.23-42.

51 Miller, *The Gardener's Dictionary*, London: C. Rivington, 1737, as cited in Barbara Paca-Steele, "The mathematics of an eighteenth-century wilderness garden," *Journal of Garden History*, 6 No. 4, p. 319.

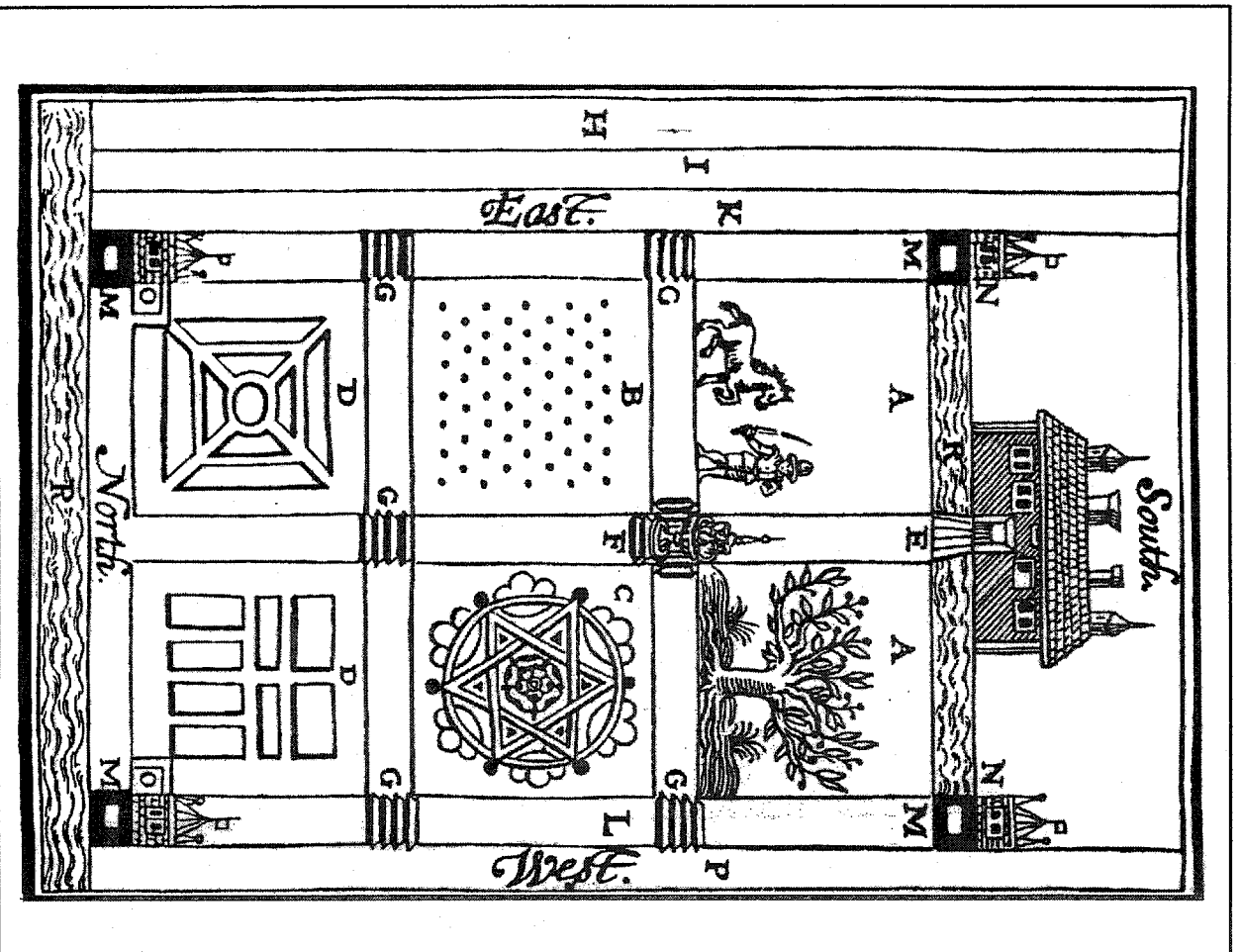


Figure 78: Plan of "falling gardens" from William Lawson. (A New Orchard and Garden)
(Library of Congress)

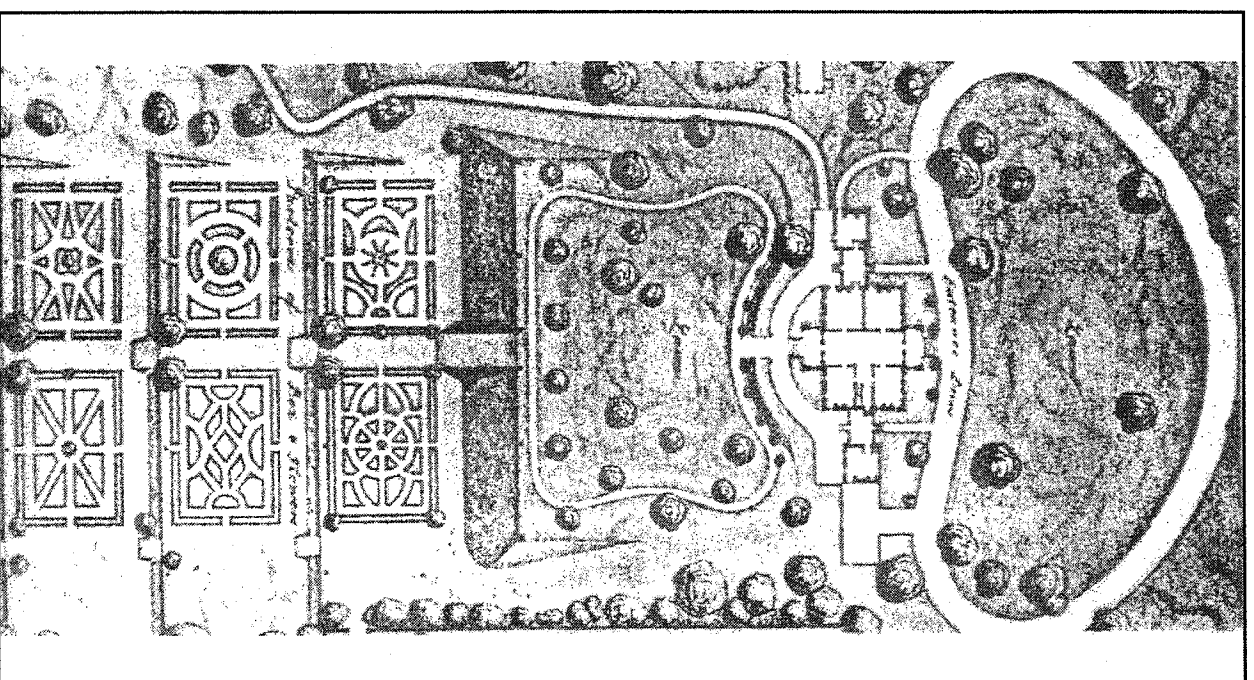


Figure 79: Laurence Hall Fowler. (The Garden Plan of Hampton, BaltimoreCounty, Maryland) (Maryland Historical Trust)

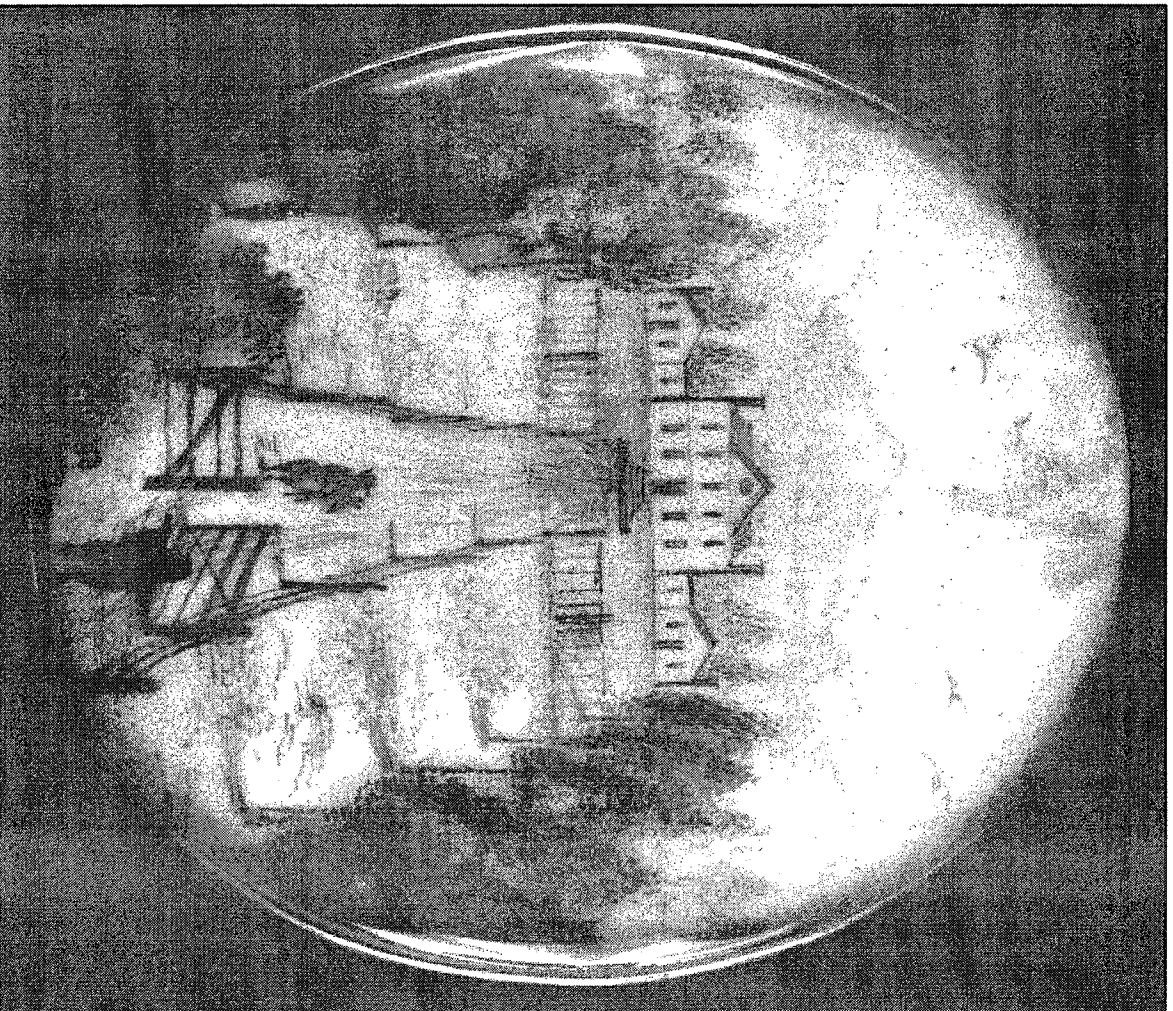


Figure 80: Photograph of miniature on ivory of Parnassus. (Maryland Historical Trust)

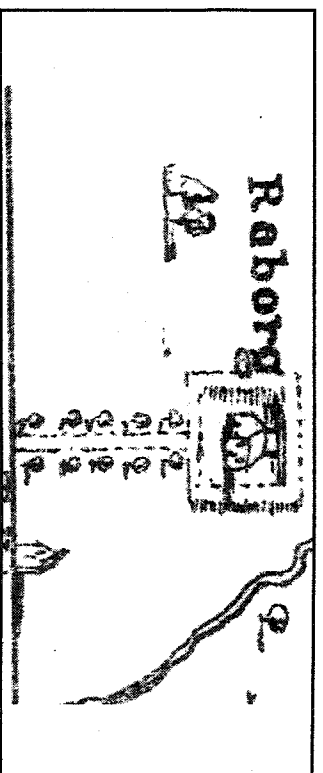


Figure 81: Detail from Warner and Hanna's Plan of the City and Environs of Baltimore. (John Hopkins University)

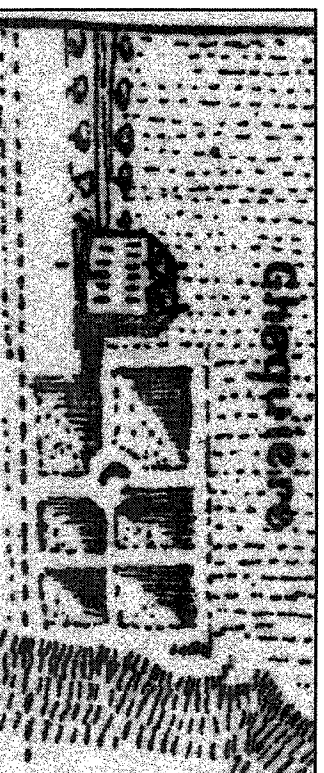


Figure 82: Detail from Warner and Hanna's Plan of the City and Environs of Baltimore. (Johns Hopkins University)



Figure 83: Detail from Warner and Hanna's Plan of the City and Environs of Baltimore. (Johns Hopkins University)

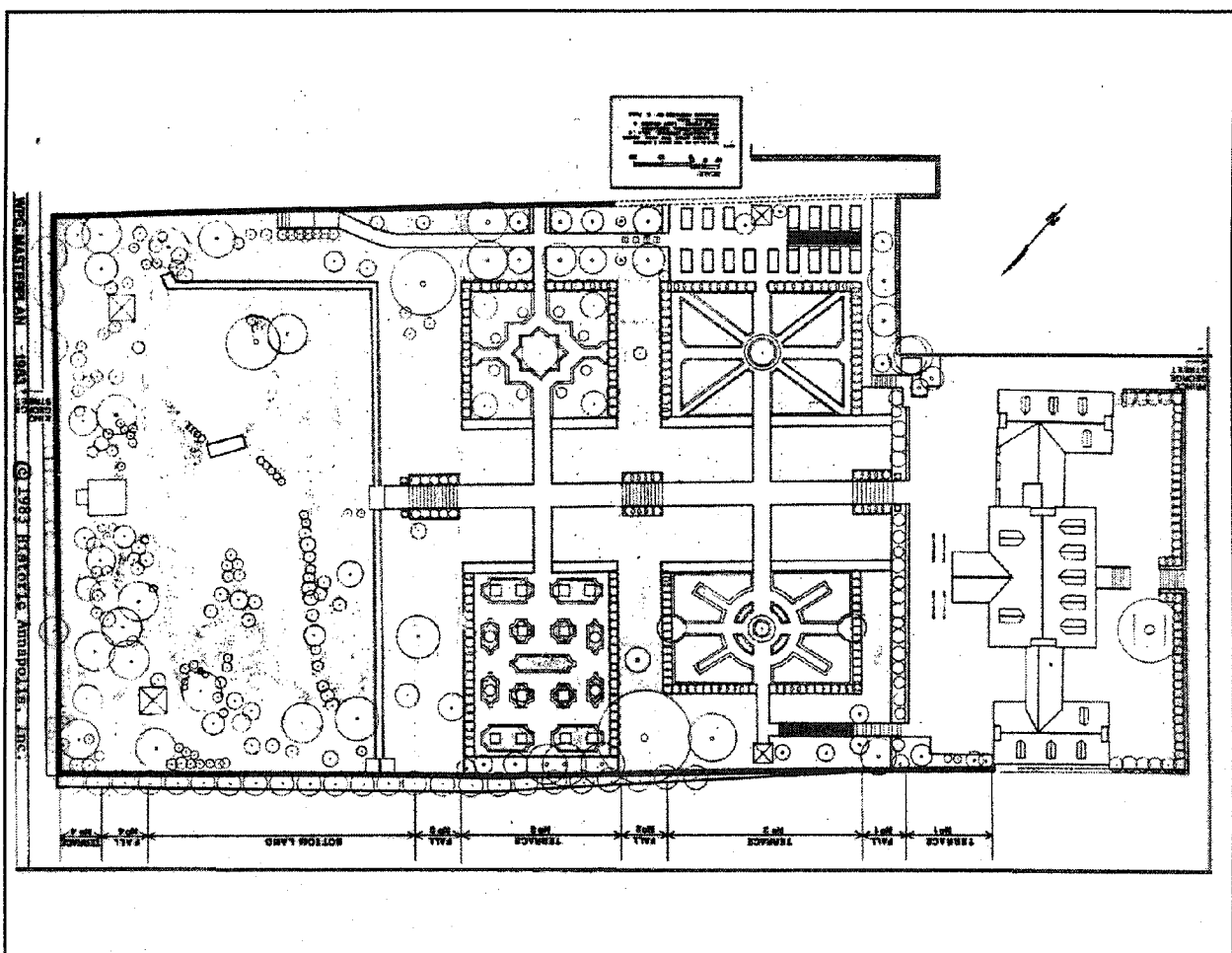


Figure 84: Plan view of the William Paca Garden circa 1765. (Drawn by Barbara Paca for Historic Annapolis, Inc.)

APPENDIX 5: Forest Stand Analysis



Maryland
Department of
Natural Resources

FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN

for

Thomas Stone Historic Site
c/o Kevin Kirby
1400 16th Street NW, Suite 300
Washington D.C. 20036

Location

West side of Rose Hill Road, one mile South of MD Rt. 225

in

Charles County

on

215.1 acres

Prepared by

David W. Gailey, Bay Watershed Forester

and

Joseph Shrout, Forest Technician

January 5, 1993



In order to interpret the age an history of the existing forest cover an understanding of forest succession is necessary before establishing any conclusions or theories. Succession is orderly, directional, and therefore predictable. Succession can occur when the community itself modifies the physical environment so that other populations can be established.

Succession is a process of replacement of one species by another and it is partially driven by the increasing shade and competition tolerance of the invading species. Tolerance is measured by a tree's capability to survive low overhead light and intense root competition. A tolerant species can establish itself under the canopy of a less tolerant species or even beneath its own canopy. An intolerant tree can establish only in the open or in large openings in the canopy.

Stages of succession can be identified on the basis of characteristic life forms exhibited by plant communities. Primary succession occurs on sites that have not previously borne vegetation, such as landslides, coastal beaches, glacial retreat, abandoned farm land, and various other activities. Primary succession is autogenetic (internally controlled) in that replacement of communities results from changes in soil, microclimate, and vegetation itself.

In contrast, secondary succession is allogenic, or independent of community effects, and is induced by external forces that alter the community by removing part or all of the original vegetation (e.g., fire, windthrow, logging, land clearing, insects and disease). Similarly, weather extremes that reduce competitive ability or eliminate plants may initiate secondary succession.

Secondary succession changes in maturing ecosystems are slow, resulting from progressive, mutual evolution of vegetation and environment. Such changes fluctuate around the climax forest. The climax theory implies that in any climatic region there can be only one climax community, given unlimited time for development in the absence of disturbance. Climate is the controlling force in determining the composition and structure of the climax community.

Forest types are defined by Forest Regions of North America. A forest region is a broad geographic zone within which the composition of the vegetation is relatively uniform; that is, within a region communities of a given species or combination of species appear as repeating units over the landscape. Maryland is a part of the Southeastern Pine - Hardwood Forest in the Eastern Forest Region.

Seven commercially important pines (Loblolly and Virginia in Maryland) grow in the region with a variety of oaks species. The oaks, along with Holly (Ilex spp.) and Dogwood (Cornus spp.), are more shade tolerant than pine. Thus, a common occurrence in succession is the natural conversion from pine forests to hardwood species.

The following is a list of species found on the Thomas Stone property in Charles County. The species are categorized according to their most common position in succession.

Primary Stage, Tree Species:

Virginia Pine
Black Cherry
Red Maple
White Ash
Black Locust
Hop Hornbeam
Sassafras
Green Ash
Sycamore
Sweetgum
Loblolly Pine
Red Cedar

Primary Stage, Shrub Species:

Mapleleaf viburnum
Low blueberry
Southern arrowwood
Spicebush
Pepperbush
Winterberry
Highbush blueberry

Secondary Stage, Tree Species:

Norther Red Oak
Black Gum
Pignut Hickory
Scarlet Oak
Yellow Poplar
Post Oak
Blackjack Oak
Sweetbay Magnolia
Slippery Elm
River Birch
Willow Oak
Southern Red Oak

Secondary Stage, Shrub Species:

Service Berry
Witch Hazel

Climax Stage, Tree Species:

White Oak
American Beech
Black Oak
Flowering Dogwood
Mockernut Hickory
Chestnut Oak
American Holly

Climax Stage, Shrub Species:

Mountain Laurel

STAND DESCRIPTION AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES

OWNERS OBJECTIVE: Interpret the existing forest cover in respect to previous and existing land use.

STAND NUMBER: 1

AREA ACRES: 20.0

DOMINANT SPECIES: Red Oak, White Oak and American Beech

TIMBER SIZE: Saw, Pole & Sapling

AGE: Uneven

RECOMMENDATIONS/PRACTICES

The species which dominate this stand are primarily Red Oak and White Oak with mixtures of Hickory, American Beech, Virginia Pine, Red Maple, Sweetgum, Black Gum, American Holly Willow Oak, Pin Oak and Yellow Poplar present. Understory species present include Flowering Dogwood, mountain laurel and azalea. The timber size is evenly dispersed among immature sawtimber, pole size trees and small trees due to past harvesting practices approximately 25 years ago.

The trees in this stand are approximately 50 to 100 years old. Oaks are a climax species in the successional stage of forest development. Due to the specie composition in this stand and their most common position succession, it is probable that this stand has been in forest cover for a longer period of time than any other area of the property. Providing the natural occurrence of successioin from pine to yellow poplar to oak has occurred this stand could have been in forest for over 250 years.

STAND DESCRIPTION AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES

STAND NUMBER: 2

AREA ACRES: 126.3

DOMINANT SPECIES: Yellow Poplar

TIMBER SIZE: Sawtimber & Pole

AGE: Uneven

RECOMMENDATIONS/PRACTICES

This stand of mixed hardwoods contains approximately 70% of it's stocking in Yellow Poplar, with Red Maple, Southern Red Oak, American Beech, Sycamore, Blackgum, Yellow Birch, Hickory, Hophornbeam, and Sweetgum scattered throughout. The tree size class distribution in this stand is comprised of sawtimber and pole size trees.

Understory species present in this stand include spicebush, highbush blueberry, paw paw, grape vine and Christmas fern. These species are a direct indicator that the soils are poorly drained and very productive. The tree species and shrub species present in this stand indicate this forest type is in the transition position of succession between the primary and secondary stages of succession. One portion of this stand shows an excellent example of the transition phase from primary to secondary succession with the natural blow down of Virginia Pine being regenerated by Yellow Poplar. This stand has probably been in forest for at least 75 to 100 years.

Portions of this stand along Hoghole Run and the drainage areas are classified as nontidal wetlands. The wetlands are classified as PF01A, (Palustrine, Forested, Broad-Leaved Deciduous, Temporary Flooded) on the Port Tobacco USFWS Wetland Quadrangle map.

This stand appears to have been commercially harvested within the past 20 years due to the abundance of stumps and coppice (stump sprouts). Increment bore samples from the stump sprouts indicate the most recent harvest was approximately 17 years ago.

STAND DESCRIPTION AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES

STAND NUMBER: 3

AREA ACRES: 1.8

DOMINANT SPECIES: Virginia Pine

TIMBER SIZE: Saw and Pole

AGE: Even

RECOMMENDATIONS/PRACTICES

This stand of Pine is approximately 80 years old and is dominated by sawtimber size Virginia Pine trees with a mixture of Sweetgum, Red Oak, Yellow Poplar, Red Maple and American Beech mixed in.

Virginia Pine is a short lived shallow rooted pioneer tree species that usually develops Red Heart Rot (*fomes pini*) which weakens the heartwood of the tree, increasing windthrowing and breakage of the main stem. This stand represents the primary stage of succession with the pine taking over abandoned farm land.

This stand of Virginia Pine is biologically mature and already shows symptoms of decline with the abundance of blow downs present. This stand will be entering the secondary stage of succession within the next 15 to 25 years if the stand is left to decline naturally.

STAND DESCRIPTION AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES

STAND NUMBER: 4

AREA ACRES: 67.0

DOMINANT SPECIES: Red Oak, White Oak, Yellow Poplar and Virginia Pine

TIMBER SIZE: Saw, Pole and Sapling Trees

AGE: Uneven

RECOMMENDATIONS/PRACTICES

The species which dominate this stand are primarily Red Oak, White Oak and Virginia Pine with mixtures of Hickory, American Beech, Sweetgum and Yellow Poplar present. American Holly, Flowering Dogwood and Mountain Laurel are present in the understory. The timber size is evenly dispersed among immature sawtimber, pole size trees and small trees due to past harvesting practices approximately 25 years ago.

The trees in this stand are approximately 60 to 120 years old.

The presence of secondary and climax stage species indicate this stand is in transition to become a climax forest community. This stand has probably been in forest cover approximately 150 to 200 years.

Appendix

Timber Size: Saw - 11.0" d.b.h. and larger
Pole - 5.0" d.b.h. to 10.9" d.b.h.
Sapling - 1.0" d.b.h. to 5.0" d.b.h.

d.b.h. - diameter measured at breast height, 4.5
feet above the ground.

Age : Uneven - All trees are not within 20 years of each other or
within one-fifth the rotation age of 100 years.

Stand : A basic management unit. An aggregation of trees which
are uniform in composition (species), age arrangement,
and condition to be distinguishable from the forest in
adjoining areas.

Fields:	107.0 acres
Woodland:	215.1 acres
Non Tidal Wetlands:	10.0 acres
Total:	328.0 acres

Area estimates were achieved by using a compensating planimeter.

APPENDIX 6: List of Existing and Vischer Period Ornamental Plants

Existing ornamental plantings in the vicinity of the main house include the following:

7 - <i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> (Kentucky Coffeetree)	<i>Quercus rubra</i> (Red Oak)	<i>Acer saccharum</i> (Sugar Maple)
3 - <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> (Red Cedar)	<i>Quercus palustris</i> (Pin Oak)	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> (Horse Chestnut)
11 - <i>Juglans nigra</i> (Black Walnut)	<i>Gleditsia tricanthos</i> (Common Honeylocust)	<i>Bambusa</i> sp. (Bamboo)
<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i> (Forsythia)	<i>Malus</i> sp. (Apple)	<i>Buxus microphylla</i> (Japanese Boxwood)
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> (American Sweetgum)	<i>Carya ovata</i> (Shagbark Hickory)	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> (Common Boxwood)
<i>Cornus Florida</i> (Flowering Dogwood)	<i>Carya illinoensis</i> (Pecan)	<i>Chaenomeles lagenaria</i> (Flowering Quince)
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> (Washington Hawthorn)	<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i> (Indiancurrant Coralberry)	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> (Sawara Cypress)
<i>Acer saccharum</i> (Sugar Maple)	<i>Telamonious plenus</i> (Telamonious daffodil)	<i>Cornus florida</i> (Flowering Dogwood)
2 - <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> (Sycamore)	<i>Crocus</i> sp. (Autumn Flowering Crocus)	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> (Washington Hawthorn)
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> (Horse Chestnut)	<i>Narcissus</i> sp. (Assorted Daffodils)	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i> (Slender Deutzia)
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> (Common Lilac)	Before 1987, considerably more ornamental plantings existed on site, most dating from the Vischer period. Ornamental plants included the following species: ⁵²	<i>Euonymous</i> sp. (Spindletree)
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> (Tulip Poplar)		<i>Forsythia suspensa</i> (Weeping forsythia)
		<i>Gleditsia tricanthos</i> (Common Honeylocust)
		<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> (Kentucky Coffeetree)
		<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> (Wich Hazel)

<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> (Shrub Althaea)	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (Plum)
<i>Ilex x alacclarensis</i> (Holly)	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> (Firethorn)
<i>Ilex crenata</i> (Japanese Holly)	<i>Pyrus</i> sp. (Pear)
<i>Ilex opaca</i> (American Holly)	<i>Quercus palustris</i> (Pin Oak)
<i>Juglans nigra</i> (Black Walnut)	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp. (Azalea)
<i>Juniperus chinensis pfitzerana</i> (Pfitzer Juniper)	<i>Rhus glabra</i> (Smooth Sumac)
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> (Creeping Juniper)	<i>Rosa</i> sp. (Rose)
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> (Eastern Red Cedar)	<i>Salix</i> sp. (Willow)
<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i> (Beautybush)	<i>Spiraea</i> sp. (Bridalwreath)
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> (Crape Myrtle)	<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i> (Coralberry)
<i>Ligustrum</i> sp. (Privet)	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> (Common Lilac)
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> (Sweet Gum)	<i>Tamarix chinensis</i> (Tamarisk)
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> (Tulip tree)	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> (Japanese Yew)
<i>Lindera benzoin</i> (Common spicebush)	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> (Arborvitae)
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> (Southern Magnolia)	<i>Ulmus pumila</i> (Siberian Elm)
<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i> (Saucer magnolia)	
<i>Malus</i> sp. (Apple)	
<i>Pieris floribunda</i> (Fetterbush)	
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> (Eastern Sycamore)	
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (Flowering Cherry)	
<i>Prunus serotina</i> (Black Cherry)	

APPENDIX 7: Late Eighteenth Century Plant Lists

Attached are a number of late eighteenth century plant lists particular to the region, which may be useful in dating and restoring plant materials. Mid-nineteenth century plant lists for this region are not available at this time.

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Journal of Garden History

AN INTERNATIONAL QUARTERLY

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY GARDENS OF THE CHESAPEAKE

Barbara Wells Sarudy

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Robert L. R. R. R.

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Cover: 'View of the Bay from Near Mr. Gilmer's.' Painting by Francis Guy c. 1800. Oil on canvas, 30½ + 48½ inches. Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

SPALLANZANI, LAZZARO. *Treatise on the Nature of Animals and Vegetables* (London: 1784) L.C.B.

TOURNEFORT, JOSEPH PUYTON DE. *History of Plants Growing about Paris, With Their Use in Physics and a mechanical account of the operation of medicines. Translated into English, with many additions, and accommodated to the plants growing in Great Britain* Translated by John Martyn (London: C. Riverington, 1732) GENERAL TULL, JETHRO. *Horse-hoeing husbandry, or an essay on the principles of tillage and vegetation* (London: 1762) GENERAL

WALPOLE, HORACE. *Essay On Modern Gardening* (Strawberry Hill: T. Kington, 1785) GENERAL

WESTON, RICHAUD. *Treatise on practical agriculture and gardening* (London: S. Hooper, 1769) GENERAL

WHATELY, THOMAS. *Observations on Modern Gardening*. 3rd edition (London: Payne, 1771) L.C.B.

WINDMAN, THOMAS. *Treatise on the management of bees* (London: 1768) L.C.B.

WITHERING, WILLIAM. *Botanical Arrangement of all the Vegetables naturally growing in Great Britain* (Birmingham: M. Swinney, for T. Cadell and P. Elmsley and G. Robinson, 1776) L.C.B.

WOODVILLE, WILLIAM. *Medical botany* (London: author, 1790-93) L.C.B.

Appendix II. Plants advertised for sale by eighteenth-century Chesapeake seed merchants and nurserymen

Peter Bellet

Maryland Gazette of Baltimore (General Advertiser
6 December 1785

These Bulbous Flowers, are the most choice sorts of Hyacinths, double Jonquilles, Narcissuses, Tarceits, Tulip Seeds, Pasceouts, Tuberoses, with a great variety of fine double Ranunculus and Anemones or Wind Flowers and twenty-five sorts of Rose Bushes or Rose Trees, with a large assortment of the sorts of Garden Seeds, Colliflowers, &c.

Maryland Journal
24 January 1786

...the most beautiful Ranunculus, a variety of 120 Sorts, in all Colours; 60 Sorts of Double Anemones; 22 Sorts of monthly Rose Trees; 11 Sorts of Jessamines; 22 Sorts of Carnations; 11 Sorts of rare bulbous Pyramids; 8 Sorts of Pasceouts; 8 Sorts of Tube-Roses; 8 Sorts of Tarcelles; all sorts of Tulip seed, 16 sorts of Narcissus, 20 sorts of jonquils, ... Hyacinths, ... 46 Sorts of Flowers Seeds, ... and Colliflower ...

Virginia Gazette and Weekly Advertiser
25 and 30 January 1793

...Double full Hyacinths, Polyanthus Narcissus, Jonquils, Pasceouts, Hyacinths, Variegated double Tube-roses, fifteen sorts of very curious Pyramids, double Snow Drops, Iris Bulbosa (various sorts) double Lillies, India Feathers, Hyacinths, Ornithogalum, Trompette Marine, with one hundred different sorts of Flower Seeds, numbers of East India and American Flowerings, trees and shrubs, properly put up to send to any part of Europe, with one general assortment of fresh Garden Seeds, warranted to last years growth, also the following fruit trees: 30 different sorts of apple trees, 30 of peach trees, 20 of pears, plums, cherries, apricots, Nectarines, and almond trees, currants and Gooseberry bushes, 34 different sorts of Rose-Bushes. ...

The Virginia Gazette and General Advertiser
8 January 1799

...A great variety of the following grafted FRUIT TREES, Viz: Apple, pear, peach, apricot, nectarine, plum, cherry, almond, mulberry and quince trees; gooseberries, currants, black, white and red raspberry bushes; strawberries of various sorts, asparagus and artichoke roots; with a variety of flowerings, shrubs, and ornamental trees. ALSO—A quantity of fresh garden SEEDS... earliest of early dwarf frame pease, marrowfat, onions, lettuce, cabbages, carrots, celery, curled parsley, spinage, parsnips, artichokes, fine orange and green streak cantaloupe melons, watermelons, cucumbers, early and late kinds, &c.

The Virginia Gazette and General Advertiser
12 November 1799

...Grafted apple, pear, peach, apricot, cherry, nectarine, almond and plum trees; gooseberry, currant and raspberry bushes; strawberry asparagus and artichoke plants; a variety of flowering shrubs and trees of ornament; a few hundred full double tube roses, at 36 shillings per hundred; tulip, hyacinth, ranunculus, anemomy and carnation plants; with all kinds of garden seeds, raised this year at the Nursery; and in daily expectation of a large assortment of trees, shrubs, flower roots, grass and garden seeds, from London. ...

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser
29 October 1800

...40 sorts of Apples; 40 ditto Pears; 30 ditto Peaches; 10 do. Nectarines; 10 do. Apricots; 20 do. Cherries; 18 do. Plums; soft shell, hard shell, and bitter Almond Trees; large black English Mulberries; Figs of different sorts; assorted Raspberries, Currant and Gooseberry Bushes; Grape Vines, of different sorts; Strawberries, of different

sorts; red globe artichokes; plants; asparagus Roots; with all sorts of Flowering Shrubs, and ornamental Trees; 30 sorts of early York and Battersea Cabbage Seeds ...

Norfolk Herald
13 January 1801

...40 pounds weight good Early York and Battersea Cabbage Seeds, saved last summer, with every other sort of GARDEN SEEDS ...

Virginia Gazette and General Advertiser, 30 October 1801 and *The Examiner*, 6 November 1801

...46 different sorts of Apple trees, from 1, 2, 3 and 4 years growth; 44 sorts of Pears; 30 sorts of Peaches; 10 sorts of Nectarines; 10 sorts of Apricots; 19 sorts of Cherries; 18 sorts of Plums; Almonds, Mulberries, Quinces and Fig Trees; Currants, Gooseberry and Raspberry Bushes; Grapevines of sorts; Artichokes, Asparagus and Strawberry plants; Trees and flowering shrubs for ornament; Flowers, roots of various sorts; A few good double Anemones, Ranunculus, double pinks, & Carnation Roots ...

Petersburg Intelligencer
21 January 1803

Twenty Thousand Grafted Fruit Trees, from one to four years old, for Sale at my Nursery, in Williamsburg, CONSISTING OF: FORRY six different sorts of Apples, forty four do. Pears, thirty of Peaches, ten of Nectarines, ten of Apricots, twenty of Cherries, eighteen of Plums, four of Almonds, five of Mulberries, five of Walnuts; of which eighty sorts I imported myself from London, in the year 1799, which I have vastly propagated—Also, Fig Trees, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberry and Raspberry Bushes, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Artichoke Plants, Asparagus Roots, and Flower Roots of all sorts, Trees for ornament, and Flowering Shrubs. ...

The Virginia Argus, 31 December 1803 and *The Examiner* (Richmond) 7 January 1804

Forest and Fruit Trees, of all kinds for sale at my Nursery, among which are a few thousand of real Normandy cyder apple, with a few of the Dwarf Siberian transparent apple, with the Malta Peach of two sorts, &c.—I am hardy poplars from 9d. to 2s. 6d. with flowering shrubs, flower roots and plants of all sorts, a quantity of box for the edging of gardens. Also, a quantity of Garden Seeds, Saved this last season at the Nursery. Peas and Beans of all sorts ... Grass Seeds ...

Richmond Enquirer
24 November 1804

... about 100,000 TREES, of which \$25,000, consisting as follows, are fit to be planted this season. 44 Sorts of Apples at 6d per Tree. 44 Do. of Pears 1/6 do. 7 Do. of Raspberry bushes, Lambardy and Balsam Poplars, Currants, Gooseberries and Strawberries of sorts, Grape Vines of sorts, Artichokes and asparagus Roots, together with a variety of flowering shrubs, Flower Roots and Seeds and Rose Bushes, and a small quantity of Garden Seeds of this year's growth...

Philip Walter
Maryland Gazette or Baltimore Advertiser
20 March 1787

Apple Trees - Price 1s. NEWTON Pippins, Orange Pippins, Long Pippins, Golden Pippins, Early Green Codlin, English Redstreaks, Black Redstreaks, Priest Apple, English White Apple, Summer Peamains, Roman Knights, Aescopus Spritzenburg, Bell Codlin, Skidmore Apple, Doctor Wit's Do., Cathead Do. *Pears - Price 3s.* Summer Burgamot, Catherine Pear, Vegalien Pear, Swan's Egg Pear, Citron de Camis Pear, French Orange Burgamot, Bell Pear, English Summer Pound Pear, Crescent Pear. *Peaches - Price 1s. 3d.* Old Newington Peach, New Newington Peach, White Newington, Green Nutmeg, or Early Anne, White Nutmeg, Scarlet Nutmeg, Early Purple, Rare Ripe Peach, White Blossom Peach, Large French Peach, called Marke tunc, Dean Peach, Red Pine-apple Peach, Large White Clingstone, Large Red Ditto. *Cherries - Price 3s.* May-Dukes, Arch-Dukes, Carnations, Spanish Hearts, Cluster Cherry, Amber Hearts, Ox Hearts, Bleeding Hearts, French Cherry, Kentish Ditto. *Plumbs - Price 3s.*

Maryland Gazette
6 November 1790

... has for sale Catalpa Flower Trees, weeping willows, English walnuts of the best kind, bitter almonds, semna trees and albeas, red and purple as well as inoculated and grafted pears, apple, apricot and nectarines...

John Lieutand
The Maryland Journal of Baltimore Advertiser
30 March 1790

... 50 different Species of double Hyacinths, 20 species of double Narcissus, 25 Species of Jonquils, 12 Species of Tarets, 25 Kinds of Rose-leaved Carnations, 101 Species of fine double Ranunculus, 50 ditto of Candia with a fine Smell, 60 Species of double Anemones, 150 Kinds of Seeds of different Fall and Summer Flowers, and 108 Kinds of Roots and Bulbs of different very rare Flowers...

The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser
2 April 1790

... a great Variety of fresh Seeds for the Production of the rarest and best Salads, Cabbages, Radishes, Carrots, with Pot-Herbs, and many other Vegetables...

Maximilian Heuster
The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser
8 March 1793

A variety of Kitchen-Garden and such as can be depended on; viz: Cauliflower Seeds, -Roman Brocoli, Cabbage of different Sorts; savoy ditto; Dutch Kale of various Colours; Scotch ditto; German Greens; Hanover Turnips; double Parsley; round Spinach; red English Carrot; the large French carrot; the early Horn Carrot, Parsnips, with Mustard; early Windsor Beans, early Bunch Beans, large Dutch Cacknife Beans, The Lima Beans, the French Speckled Beans, the white French Kidney Beans, the small white French running ditto; early Peas; Bunch Peas, Marrowfat Peas, the French Sugar Pea; the early white and red Radish, fit for Hotbeds, the Turnip Radish, Scarlet Radish, Salmon ditto, Common Radish, Summer Radish, the large white and black Winter Radish; Cabbage Lettuce of various sorts, long Roman Lettuce Seed; curled Endive, broadleafed ditto; Succory variegated; Tongue Grass; Leek Seed, red-top Turnips, French celery, Dutch Headed Celery; the French small Soup Turnip, the Dutch white and yellow Turnip, the Roman Thistle; Artichoke; broad-leaved Basilic, common ditto; small leaf ditto; and Assortment of Musk Melons, and Cantaloupe ditto, of the best kind; green Cucumber, large Spanish white Cucumber; Asparagus Plants of the best Sort; an Assortment of Flower Seeds, too tedious to mention; double Tuberose Roots; finer and larger than any imported; a large Quantity of different Sorts of Vines, viz: Rhenish, Tokey, Madeira, Muscat, Claret, the Provence of Coast Vine. He has just received from Europe, A large and general assortment of Bulbous Roots; and expects a Quantity of choice Fruit-Trees.

Appendix III. Eighteenth-century Maryland gardeners' chronological list

NAME:	DATE:	SOURCE:	POSITION:	AGE:	ORIGIN:
MOULEN, ROBERT	1720	A.A. COUNTRY	SERVANT		
HUMPHREYS, THOMAS	1734	ANNAPOLIS	SERVANT		
SMITH, WALTER	1735	MARYLAND GAZETTE	SERVANT		
MACCARY, JOHN	1736	A.A. COUNTY	SERVANT		
DRUMMOND, DANIEL	1746	A.A. COUNTY	SERVANT		
PERIE, ALEXANDER	1746	MARYLAND GAZETTE	SERVANT		
COOK, JAMES	1749	MARYLAND GAZETTE	SERVANT		
DAY, HENRY	1752	MARYLAND GAZETTE	SERVANT		
CHANEX, JOHN	1754	DANIEL DULANEY'S INVENTORY	SERVANT		SCOTLAND
WILLIAMS, ROBERT	1757	MARYLAND GAZETTE	SERVANT		ENGLAND
RODD, JOHN	1758	MARYLAND GAZETTE	CONVICT SERVANT		

The Gardens & Grounds at Mount Vernon



*How George Washington
Planned and Planted Them*

Elizabeth Kellam de Forest

Photographs by Ted Vaughan



*The Mount Vernon
Ladies' Association
of the Union*



*Mount Vernon,
Virginia*

TREE AND SHRUB LIST

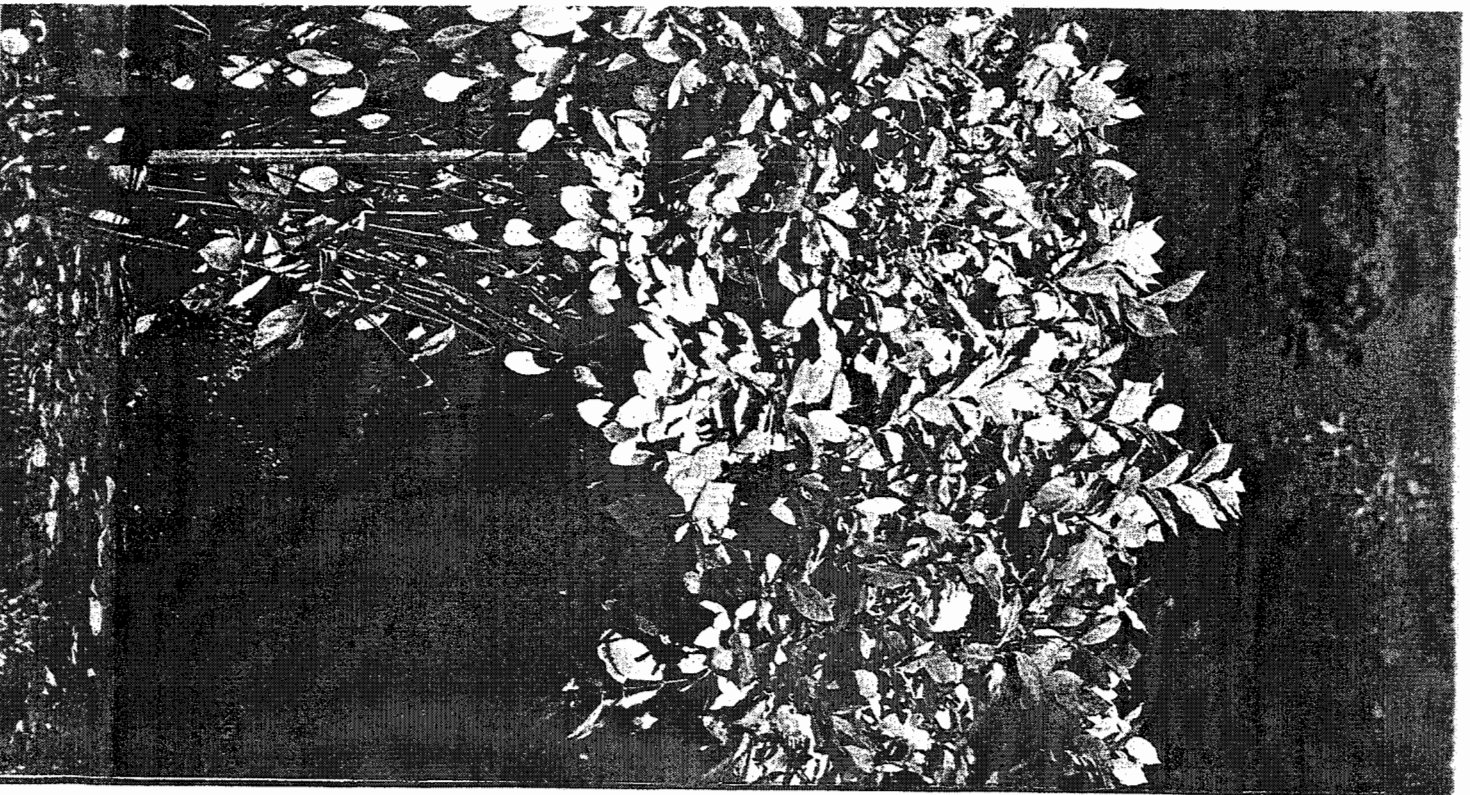
A LIST OF TREES AND SHRUBS COLLECTED AND PLANTED
BY GEORGE WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON.

Asterisks mark trees and shrubs surviving from approximately 1785 when Washington planted them.

T—Tree

S—Shrub

American Arborvitae		<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	T
*American Elm		<i>Ulmus americana</i>	T
*American Holly		<i>Ilex opaca</i>	T
Basswood, American Linden		<i>Tilia americana</i>	T
Bayberry		<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	S
Beach Plum		<i>Prunus maritima</i>	S
Black Gum, Black Tupelo		<i>Nyssa sylvanica</i>	T
Black Haw Viburnum		<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	S
Black Oak		<i>Quercus celtica</i>	T
Black Walnut		<i>Juglans nigra</i>	T
Bottlebrush Buckeye		<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	T
*Buckeye		<i>Aesculus octandra var. virginica</i>	S
Burning Bush		<i>Euonymus atropurpurea</i>	T
*Canada Hemlock		<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	S
Cherry Plum		<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	T
Chestnut Oak		<i>Quercus Prinus</i>	T
Chinese Arborvitae		<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>	S
Chokeberry		<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	S
Coast Leucothoe		<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	S
Common Baldcypress		<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	T
*Common Tree Box,		<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	T
American Boxwood		<i>*Arborecens</i>	S
Common Lilac		<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	S
Cornelian Cherry		<i>Cornus mas</i>	T
Grapple		<i>Malus coronaria</i>	T



The Gardens and Grounds at Mount Vernon

Tree and Shrub List

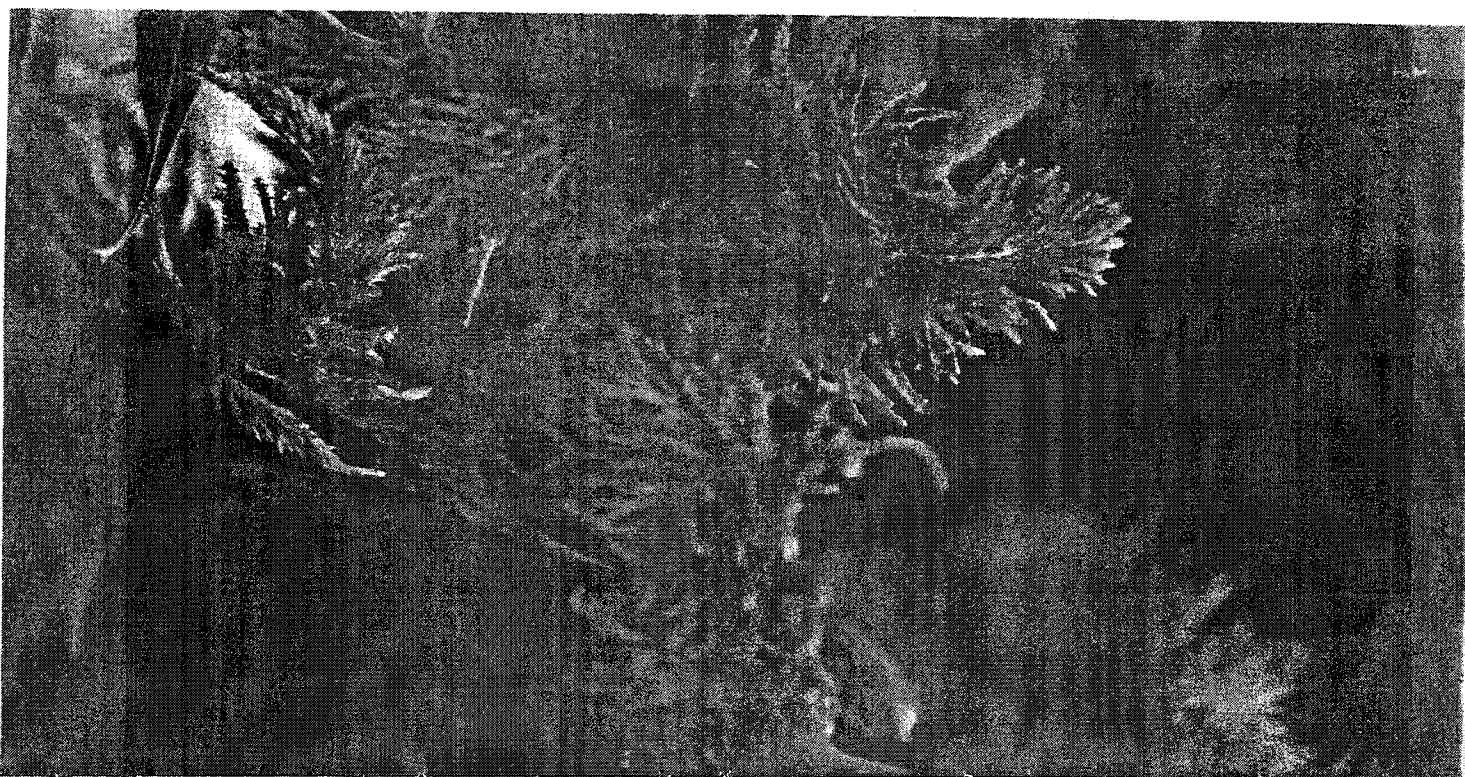
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	T	Scarlet, French Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	(Vine)
Danison Plum	<i>Prunus nistitia</i>	T	Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	S
English Boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	S	Shadblow	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	T
English Hawthorn	<i>Sophora</i>	S	Shag-Bark Hickory	<i>Carya ocaia</i>	T
English Holly	<i>Cinnydus laetigata</i>	T	Sheepberry, Black Haw	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	S
False Indigo	<i>Ilex Aquifolium</i>	T	Shelbark Hickory	<i>Carya laetissima</i>	T
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	S	Silver-Bell, Snowdrop Tree	<i>Ildestia carolina</i>	T
Franklinia	<i>Cornus florida</i>	T	Small-Leaved Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	T
Fringe Tree	<i>Franklinia alabamica</i>	T	Smoke Tree, Smokebush	<i>Cotinus coccinea</i>	S
Gaelder Rose	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	T	Snowy Mesquite	<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i>	S
Hills-of-Snow, Wild	<i>Viburnum Opulus</i>	S	Southern Magnolia,	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	T
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	S	Carolina Laurel		
Irony Locust	<i>Gladiolus triacanthos</i>	T	Spice Bush	<i>Lindera Benzoin</i>	S
Hop Hornbeam, Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	T	Striped Maple,	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	T
Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus Hippocastanum</i>	T	Moosewood		
Indian Currant	<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	T	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	T
Japanese Rose	<i>Kerria japonica</i>	T	Sweet Bay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	T
Kentucky Coffee-tree	<i>Ptelea florida</i>	S	Sweetbriar	<i>Rosa ligularia</i>	S
Large-Berried Thorn	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	T	Sweet-Scented Shrub,	<i>Colecanthus floridus</i>	S
Laurel, Sweet Bay	<i>Citrus punctata</i>	T	Carolina Allspice		
Live Oak	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	T	Tartarian Dogwood		
Locust, Black Locust	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	T	*Tulip Poplar	<i>Cornus alba</i>	S
Lombardy Poplar	<i>Robinia Pseudacacia</i>	T	Virginia Pine	<i>Liriodendron Tulipifera</i>	T
Mock Orange	<i>Populus nigra</i>	T	Washington Willow	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	T
Mountain Laurel, Ivy	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	S	Water Ash, Hop-Tree	<i>Cornus Phacopyrum</i>	T
Northern Catalpa	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	S	Water Oak	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	T
Oak-Leafed Hydrangea	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	T	Weeping Box	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	T
Pawpaw	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	S	Weeping Willow	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	S
Peardash	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	T	*White Ash	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	T
Pecan	<i>Lycobardia racemosa</i>	S	*White Mulberry	<i>Eriacinus americana</i>	T
Persian Lilac	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	S	White Pine	<i>Alnus alba</i>	T
Pomegranate	<i>Syringa X persica</i>	S	Wild Black Cherry	<i>Pinus Strobus</i>	T
Pride of China, Chinaberry	<i>Punica Granatum</i>	T	Wild Honeysuckle	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	T
Redbud	<i>Metla Asclepias</i>	T		<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>	T
Red Cedar	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	T			
Red Elm	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	T	Winterberry	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	S
Red Maple	<i>Ulmus serotina</i>	T	Wintersweet	<i>Chimonanthus praecox</i>	S
Rose of Sharon	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	T	Yaupon or Cassine	<i>Ilex cuneata</i>	S
Sassafras	<i>Ilhiscus syriacus</i>	S	Yellow Buckeye	<i>Aesculus octandra</i>	T
Scarlet Firethorn	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	T	Yellow Willow	<i>Salix alba vitellina</i>	T
	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	S	Yew, English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	T

UPPER GARDEN PLANT LIST

Plants listed were available during Washington's time. The plants asterisked were mentioned in Washington's writings.

KEY: a) Annuals b) Biennials p) Perennials

African Marigold	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	a
Alpine Wall-Cress or Rock-Cress	<i>Arabis alpina</i>	p
*Bachelor's Button or Globe Amaranth	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	a
Belladonna Lily	<i>Amaryllis Belladonna</i>	p
Blue Perennial Flax	<i>Linum perenne</i>	p
Blue Sophora or False Indigo	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	p
Bouncing Bet or Sopswort	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	p
Canadian Columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	p
Canterbury Bells	<i>Campanula medium</i>	p
Cape Aster	<i>Felicia amelloides</i>	a
*Cardinal Flower	<i>Ipheia cardinals</i>	p
Carnation or Clove Pink	<i>Dianthus Caryophyllus</i>	p
Celsiana	<i>Rosa X damascena</i>	p
China Aster	<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	a
China or Indian Pink	<i>Dianthus chinensis</i>	a
Chinese Day-Lily or Plantain-Lily	<i>Hosta centricosa</i>	p
Christmas Rose	<i>Helleborus niger</i>	p
Clary	<i>Salvia Sclarea</i>	a
Cockscomb	<i>Celosia cristata</i>	a
Common Annual Candytuft	(<i>Chilidsii</i> Group) <i>Iberis amara</i>	a



The Gardens and Grounds at Mount Vernon

Upper Garden Plant List

Common Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	b
Common Marvel of Peru or Four O'Clock	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	a
Common Stock	<i>Matthiola incana</i>	a
Corollaflower or Blue-Boatle	<i>Centaurea Cyanea</i>	a
Crimson Monarda or Bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	p
Crown Imperial	<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i>	p
Cupid's Dart	<i>Catananche Vacarula</i>	p
Dutch Iris or Spanish Flag	<i>Iris sibirica</i>	p
Dwarf Iris	<i>Iris pumila</i>	p
Eastern or Oriental Poppy	<i>Papaver orientale</i>	p
English Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	b
English Iris or Pyrenean Flag	<i>Iris sibirica</i>	p
English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	p
Evergreen or Globe Candytuft	<i>Thymus serpyllifolius</i>	p
Everlasting Pea	<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	p
False Chamomile	<i>Bohavia asteroides</i>	p
Florentine Iris	<i>Iris pallida</i>	p
French Marigold	<i>Tagetes patula</i>	a
Garden Balsam	<i>Impatiens Balsamina</i>	a
Garden Heliotrope	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	b
Garden or Sweet Rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	p
German Flag	<i>Iris germanica</i>	p
Giant Spider Flower	<i>Cleome gigantea</i>	a
Globe Thistle	<i>Lichnops Ritro</i>	p
Grape Hyacinth	<i>Muscari botryoides</i>	p
Great Flowered Bell-Flower	<i>Campanula persicifolia var. grandiflora</i>	a
Hollyhock	<i>Alcea rosea</i>	b
Honesty	<i>Lamaria amara</i>	b
Jacob's Ladder	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>	p
Jonquil	<i>Narcissus jonquilla</i>	p
Joseph's Coat	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>	a
Large Snap Dragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	b
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium Ajacis</i>	a
Lily-of-the-Valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	p
Long Tubed Cammion	<i>Nepeta messoria</i>	p
Love-Lies-Bleeding	<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>	a
Madagascar Periwinkle	<i>Vinca rosea</i>	a
Madonna Lily	<i>Lilium candidum</i>	p
Many-Flowered Zinnia	<i>Zinnia multiflora</i>	a
Meadow rue	<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i>	p
Nasturtium or Indian-Cress	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	a
New England Aster	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	p
Old Bush	<i>Rosa chinensis</i>	b
Pansy or Heartscase	<i>Viola tricolor</i>	p
Paris Daisy Marguerite	<i>Cheysanthemum frutescens</i>	p
Peach-Leaved Bellflower	<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	p
Peony	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i>	p
Polyanthos	<i>Primula x polyantha</i>	p
Poppy Anemone	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	p
Persian Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	p
Pot Marigold	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	a
Prickly Lantana	<i>Lantana Camara</i>	p
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	p
Prince's Feather	<i>Celastrus cristata</i>	p
Purple-Camp's Statice	<i>(Plumosa Group)</i>	a
Ragged Robin	<i>Linum catharticum</i>	b
Red Moss	<i>Lycium Pilos-ocauli</i>	b
Rosa Mundi	<i>Rosa Rose</i>	p
Rose Yervain	<i>Rosa gallica coccinea</i>	p
Scarlet Lychnis or Maltese Cross	<i>Veronica canadensis</i>	p
Scarlet Monarda or Bee Balm	<i>Lycium chalcidica</i>	p
Scotch Rose	<i>Monarda didyma</i>	p
Scots or Pheasant's-Eye Pink	<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>	p
Sea Holly	<i>Dianthus plumarius</i>	p
Siberian Iris	<i>Iryngium maritimum</i>	p
Siberian Squill	<i>Iris sibirica</i>	p
Sneezewort	<i>Silla sibirica</i>	p
Snow-in-Summer	<i>Achillea Ptarmica</i>	p
Spanish Blush Mallow	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	p
Spiked Cockscornb	<i>Laeterna trimestris</i>	a
	<i>Celastrus cristata (Spicata Group)</i>	a

The Gardens and Grounds at Mount Vernon

Spring Crocus	<i>Crocus vernus</i>	P
Stokes Aster	<i>Stokesia laevis</i>	P
Summer Adonis	<i>Adonis aestivalis</i>	a
*Summer Perennial Phlox	<i>Phlox paniculata</i>	P
Superb Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus coccineus</i>	P
Sweet Alyssum	<i>Lobularia maritimum</i>	a
Sweet Scabious	<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	a
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	b
Sweet Violet	<i>Viola odorata</i>	P
Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	P
Tawny Day-Lily	<i>Heimericallis fulva</i>	P
*Thready Adam's Needle	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	P
Tuberose	<i>Pollanthes tuberosa</i>	a
*Tulip	<i>Tulipa Gesnerina</i>	P
Virginia Lungwort (Cowslip)	<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	P
Blue Bells	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	P
Virginian Flag or Blue Flag	<i>Cheloneus Cheri</i>	b
Wallflower	<i>Platycodon grandiflorus</i>	P
Wild Sweet William	<i>Erantibus byemalis</i>	P
Winter Aconite	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>	P
Woolly Lambs-Ear	<i>Achillea Millefolium</i>	P
Yarrow or Milfoil	<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>	b
Yellow Alyssum or		
Basket of Gold		
Yellow Meadowrue	<i>Thalictrum flaccum</i>	P
York Rose	<i>Rosa alba</i>	P
York and Lancaster	<i>Rosa damascena versicolor</i>	P

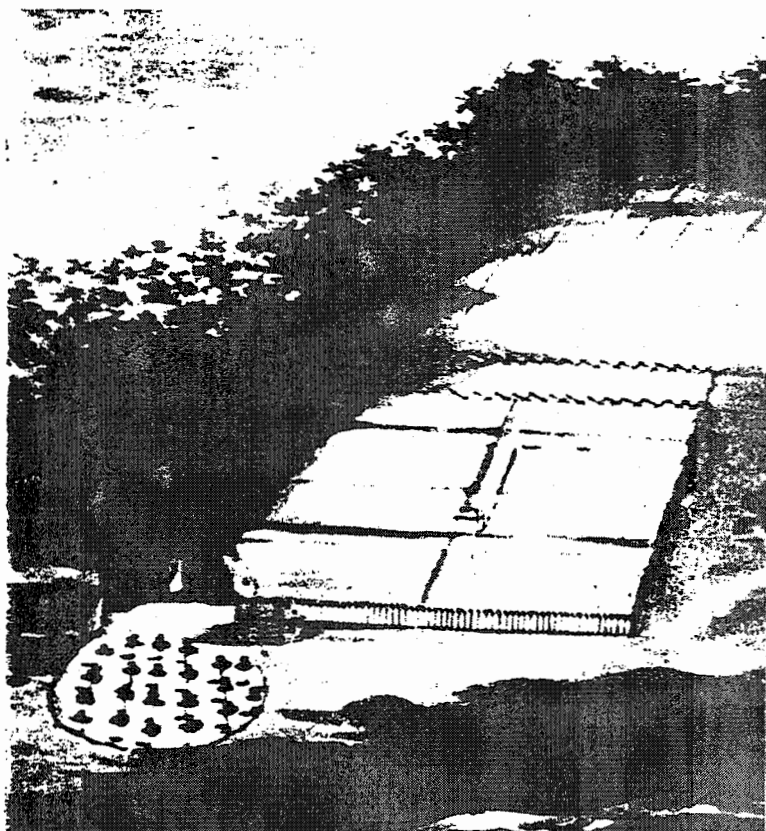
CONTAINER PLANTS
IN THE GREENHOUSE

Aloe or Century Plant	<i>Agave americana</i>
Banana, West Indian	<i>Musa X paradisiaca</i>
Plantain or Adam's Apple	
China Rose Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis</i>
Coffee Plant	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Ceranium or Horseshoe	<i>Peltargonium zonale</i>
Ceranium	
King Orange	<i>Citrus X nobilis 'King'</i>
Lemon	<i>Citrus Limon</i>
Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>
Myrtle	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium Oleander</i>
Opopanax	<i>Acacia Franciana</i>
Pomegranate	<i>Punica Granatum</i>
Sago Palm	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>
Shadlock	<i>Citrus maxima</i>
Sour or Seville Orange	<i>Citrus Aurantium</i>
Sweet Orange	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>
*Tree Crassula or Jade Plant	<i>Crassula arborescens</i>

*This is a period plant but it is the only plant on this list not mentioned in Washington's records.

CULTIVATED PLANTS of the WACHOVIA TRACT in North Carolina 1759-1764

*Christian Gottlieb Reuter's lists of plants
grown at Bethabara, in the Vegetable
Garden, the Medical Garden, and in fields.*



Compiled by

FLORA ANN L. BYNUM

WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB REUTER (1717-1777) was surveyor of Wachovia, the 100,000-acre tract of land in North Carolina settled by the Moravians in 1753. Reuter had been commissioned as a Royal Surveyor in Europe before he came to America; although he was not a botanist, he obviously knew well the plant material of Europe.

As surveyor, Reuter kept records to report both to the civil authorities and to the church administrators. In his 1760 booklet for the land register, Reuter listed plants under cultivation in Wachovia, and again listed them in his survey notes of 1764. He also drew two garden plans with plant lists, the Upland Garden plan of 1759 and the Medical Garden (*Hortus Medicus*) plan of 1761. The plant lists in this folder have been compiled from these four lists.

The Upland Garden and the Medical Garden were in Bethabara, first settlement in the Wachovia tract; these were large gardens, designed to serve the whole community. Communal living was dropped after the move to Salem, the central town of the Wachovia tract, begun in 1766 and now restored as Old Salem.

During their first ten years in North Carolina, the Moravians grew primarily the vegetables, herbs, flowers, and field crops of Europe, plants known to them in the Old World and cultivated for years and often centuries. They also grew some New World plants — Irish potatoes, corn, pumpkins, tobacco, beans, Spanish peppers, sunflowers, and nasturtiums — but the Moravians knew these before they came to North Carolina, as these plants had been introduced to Europe by Spaniards during the 16th and 17th centuries. Gourds, mushmellons, and sweet potatoes were apparently new to Reuter; squash was grown by the Moravians in their first garden in 1754, but was not listed by Reuter.

The Moravians of Wachovia obtained seed and plants from many sources, including Germany (The Upland Garden plan has a plot for "seed personally brought from Germany"), Pennsylvania, Charleston, coastal North Carolina towns, visitors, and other growers in the area.

Reuter's manuscripts are in the old German script. The plant names are often given in both Latin and German, sometimes in German alone, sometimes in colloquial English. Reuter's spelling was consistent with the usage of his day. The assistance of Dr. h. c. Gerd Krüssmann, director emeritus of the Botanical Garden, Dortmund, West Germany, has been invaluable in translating and identifying the old German plant names and descriptions.

Reuter's two survey accounts and the Medical Garden plan are located in the Moravian Archives, Moravian Church in America, Southern Province, Winston-Salem; the Upland Garden plan is located in the Moravian Archives, Northern Province, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. We are grateful to both archives for much helpful assistance and for permission to use these manuscripts. A translation of Reuter's complete 1764 survey notes is published in Vol. II, *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina*, edited by Adelaide L. Fries.

THE COMPILED LIST IS DIVIDED into the categories Reuter used: "In the Vegetable Garden," "Flowers," "In the Medical Garden," "Field Crops," and "Cultivated Fruit Trees and Shrubs Brought Here." Dates after each plant indicate on which of Reuter's lists that plant appears: 1759 — Upland Garden; 1760, booklet for the land register; 1761 — Medical Garden; and 1764 — survey notes. Any comments Reuter made about a plant are in quotations, as are his colloquial English names. In a few places where a species identification might be questionable, the Latin name Reuter used is given. The modern botanical names listed are those given in *Hortus Third* (1976) of the L. H. Bailey Herbarium. When two or more botanical names are in current usage today, the preferred name is given first, and the others (synonyms) are given second.

"Cultivated Fruit Trees and Shrubs Brought Here"

<i>Reuter's list and comments</i>	<i>Modern common and botanical names</i>
Apple (1760, 1764) "In great number"	Apple (<i>Malus varieties</i>)
Apricot (1760, 1764) "Only a few"	Apricot (<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>)
Cherries (1760, 1764) "Sweet cherries, a few" "Sour cherries, a few"	Sweet cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>) Sour cherry (<i>P. cerasus</i>)
Currants (1760, 1764) "In Vegetable Garden"	Currants: red (<i>Ribes rubrum</i>) or black (<i>R. nigrum</i>)
Dogwood (1759, 1764)	Blood-twist or European dogwood (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>)
Gooseberries (1759, 1760, 1764)	Gooseberries (<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>) [<i>R. grossularia</i>]
Grapes, white (1760, 1764) "Growing in the Vegetable Garden, as well as in our small vineyard"	Grapes (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>)
Lilacs (1759, 1760, 1764)	Lilac (<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>)
Mulberry, white (1760)	White mulberry (<i>Morus alba</i>)
Peach (1760, 1764) 1760: "One could almost say that we have enough trees of this kind. People cut the fruit into pieces and dry them to be used for cooking in winter time. Good brandy is made from peaches."	Peach (<i>Prunus persica</i>)
Pear (1760, 1764) 1760: "Five small trees have been planted; there are pear trees in the neighborhood already." 1764: "So far, only a few."	Pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)
Quince (1759, 1760, 1764)	Quince (<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>)
Roses—see under Medical Garden	Rose (<i>Rosa species</i>)

THE COVER PICTURE is taken from "A View of Bethabara," dating perhaps 1761-63. This portion of the drawing shows the picket-enclosed Community Garden with the Upland Garden (The Vegetable Garden) in front and The Medical Garden behind it. A small orchard is enclosed with a fence.

"In The Vegetable Garden"

Reuter's list and comments Modern common and botanical name

Anise (1760, 1761, 1764) "Grows like celery or coriander."	Anise (<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>)
Asparagus (1759, 1760, 1764)	Asparagus (<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>)
Balm (1760, 1761, 1764) "A good tea for colds and breast ailments . . . also in the Med. Garden."	Balm, lemon balm (<i>Melissa officinalis</i>)
Beans (1759, 1760, 1764) "Different kinds in the Veg. G."	Beans (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> and other <i>Phaseolus</i> species.)
Beet (1759); also see mangold.	Beet (<i>Beta vulgaris</i>)
Beans, Broad (1760, 1764) "An experiment has been made with them; they grow here just as well as anywhere else . . ." "We hardly make any use of them."	Broad beans (<i>Vicia faba</i>)
Cabbage (1759, 1760, 1764) "All kinds for cooking purposes." "Red cabbage, curly; red cabbage, head form." "Red and Roman cabbage."	Cabbage (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> , <i>Capitata</i> Group) Red cabbage Roman cabbage
Carrot (1759, 1760, 1764)	Carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i> var. <i>sativus</i>)
Castor bean (1764) "Although we put out the seeds for this plant, it has grown up now around the community in such abundance, that we would not be able to get rid of it. The plant has oily kernels and people say that the Jews made their holy oil from it."	Castor bean, Palma Christi (<i>Ricinus communis</i>)
Cauliflower (1759)	Cauliflower (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> , <i>Botrytis</i> Group)
Celery (1759, 1764) "A kind of salad"	Celery (<i>Apium graveolens</i> , var. <i>dulce</i>)
Chervil (1764) "Does not grow very well."	Chervil (<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>)
Chives (1760, 1764)	Chives (<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>)
Cress (1759, 1764)	Cress (<i>Lepidium sativum</i>)
Cucumber (1760, 1761, 1764)	Cucumber (<i>Cucumis sativus</i>)
Dill (1761, 1764) "Grows almost like fennel"	Dill (<i>Anethum graveolens</i>)
Endive (1764) "Salad"	Endive (<i>Cichorium endivia</i>)
Field salad (1759)	Corn salad, lamb's lettuce (<i>Valerianella locusta</i>), [<i>V. olitoria</i>]
Garlic (1759, 1760, 1764)	Garlic (<i>Allium sativum</i>)
Horseradish (1759, 1760, 1764)	Horseradish (<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>), [<i>Cochlearia armoracia</i>]
Kohlrabi (1759)	Kohlrabi (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> , <i>Gongylodes</i> Group)
Leek (1760, 1764) "Good in soups"	Leek (<i>Allium porrum</i>)
Lettuce (1759, 1760, 1764) "All kinds, head, Baltic, etc."	Lettuce, leaf and head (<i>Lactuca sativa</i>)
Majoram, sweet (1760, 1761, 1764)	Sweet majoram (<i>Origanum majorana</i>), [<i>Majorana hortensis</i>]

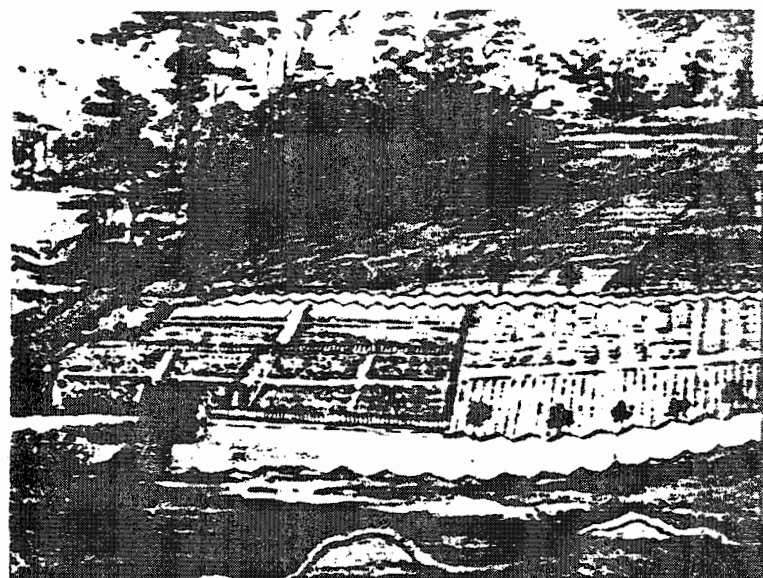
"In The Vegetable Garden"

Reuter

(Continued)

Modern

"Mangolt" (1760, 1764) "A good green vegetable. The plant and the stems are cooked with vinegar."	Mangold, mangel, mangel-wurzel; a form of large, forage beet (<i>Beta vulgaris</i>)
Melon, mush (1759, 1760, 1761, 1764)	Mushmelons, muskmelons (<i>Cucumis melo</i> , <i>Reticulatus</i> Group)
Melon, orange (1764) "Orange — a kind of melon with a pleasant odor."	Unidentified.
Mint, curly (1760, 1761, 1764) "In garden, also in our Medical Garden: like stinging nettle."	Curly mint (<i>Mentha aquatica</i> var. <i>crispa</i>). [<i>M. crispa</i>]
Mustard (1764) "Prefers a somewhat shady place, but grows like a weed."	Black mustard (<i>Brassica nigra</i>)
Onions (1759, 1760, 1764)	Onion (<i>Allium cepa</i>)
Orache (1764)	Orache (<i>Atriplex hortensis</i>)
Parsley, curly (1759, 1760, 1761)	Curly parsley (<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>)
Parsley, turnip-rooted (1759)	Turnip-rooted parsley, Hamburg parsley (<i>P. crispum</i> , var. <i>tuberosum</i>)
Parsnip (1759, 1760, 1764)	Parsnip (<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>)
Peas, field (1764) "Peas, namely field peas, which do not grow very well here, because they are always covered with flies."	Field peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>)



"PROSPECT OF BETHABARA." drawn about 1759 probably by Reuter drawing is the Community Garden, with The Upland Garden (The Veg the grape arbor in the center behind the tavern. The Medical Garden adjo right of) The Upland Garden are the Beans and Hops Garden on the ne fence and edged with trees. A small orchard is to the left of the tavern. G (Borh)

"In The Vegetable Garden"

Reuter	(Continued)	Modern
Peas, sweet (1759, 1760, 1764)	Garden, English, sweet or green peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i> var. <i>sativum</i>)	
Peas, stone (1764)	Unidentified; possibly a <i>Lathyrus</i> species.	
"Stone peas: they grow almost like vetches, they have a square form. Never do they have flies in them; however, people do not make any use of them so far."		
Potatoes, Irish (1759, 1760, 1764)	Irish potatoes (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>)	
Potatoes, sweet (1760, 1764)	Sweet potatoes (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>)	
"Sweet Parates" "It is a good root with a taste almost like that of a boiled chestnut."		
Pumpkin (1760, 1764)	Pumpkin (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>)	
"In field and garden."		
Radish (1759, 1760, 1764)	Radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>)	
Summer radish (1764)	Summer radish (<i>R. sativus</i>)	
Rice	Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	
1760: "A small test was made a year ago which proved to be rather successful. In the course of time, it could be cultivated along the 'Ens' perhaps." 1764: "Rice is not cultivated here for the time being. A trial was made and it was found that rice can be cultivated here in moist soil, if the land is prepared like that for cabbage."		
Scurvy grass (1759, 1760, 1761, 1764)	Scurvy grass, spoonwort (<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>)	
"Good for salads."		
Spanish pepper (1759, 1760, 1764) "Spanische Pfeffer — used to season food."	Chili pepper, red pepper (<i>Capsicum annuum</i> , <i>Longum</i> Group)	
Spelt (1760)	Spelt (<i>Triticum spelta</i>)	
"We have cultivated it and found that it grows here. People do not like it, however, and we do not have a mill for it."		

"In The Vegetable Garden"

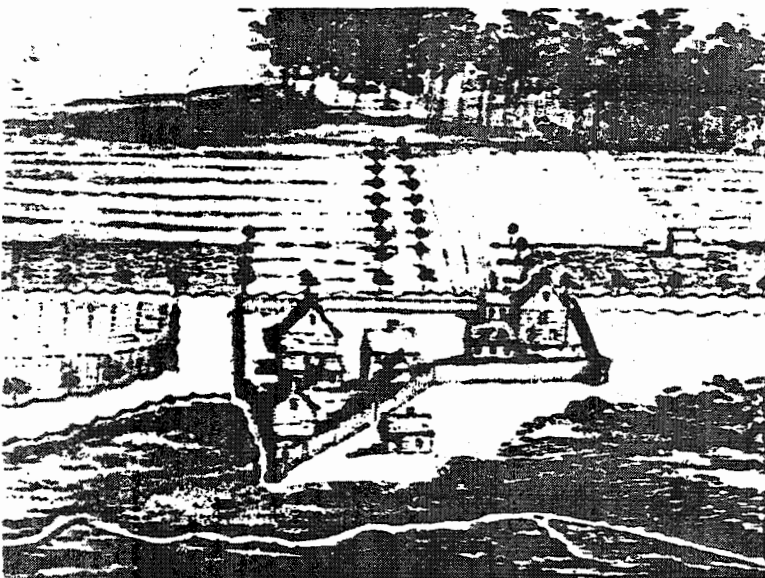
Reuter	(Continued)	Modern
Spinach (1759, 1760, 1764)	Spinach (<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>)	
Strawberries (1760)	Strawberries (<i>Fragaria</i> species)	
Sunflowers (1764)	Sunflowers (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>)	
Tea (1760, 1764)	Tea (<i>Camellia sinensis</i>)	
"From Maryland or Virginia we have received the necessary seed with the assurance that this would grow to be the actual Chinese tea, if only we prepare it the right way. The leaves do resemble that of the authentic tea plant; however, all experiments made so far failed, and were finally given up entirely. Now it is growing wild here and there; it has yellow flowers in the fall. The plant itself looks rather like that of the bilberry. The sheep like to nibble it."		
Thyme (1759, 1760, 1764)	Thyme (<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>)	
Watermelons (1760, 1764)	Watermelon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>)	
"They are sweet and juicy."		

"Flowers"

Amaranthus (1764)	Love-lies-bleeding (<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>)
"Fox tail, a flower"	
Cloves (1759, 1760, 1764)	Cloves, clove pink (<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>)
Cockscomb (1764)	Cockscomb, crested (<i>Celosia cristata</i>)
"A red flower"	
Daffodils (1759, 1760)	Daffodils (<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>)
Yellow daffodils (1764)	
1760: "No white daffodils in garden"	
Dog rose (1760, 1761, 1764)	Dog rose, briar rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>)
"Indian pinck," also called Indian clove (1764)	Indian pink, China pink (<i>Dianthus chinensis</i>)

"Herbs and Flowers in The Medical Garden"

Angelica (1759, 1760)	Angelica (<i>Angelica archangelica</i>), [<i>A. officinalis</i>]
Basil (1761, 1764)	Sweet basil (<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>)
"A kind of marjoram"	
Betony (1761, 1764)	Betony (<i>Stachys officinalis</i>), [<i>Betonica officinalis</i>]
Borage (1761)	Borage, talewort (<i>Borago officinalis</i>)
Caraway (1761, 1764)	Caraway (<i>Carum carvi</i>)
Medical Garden and "sown in meadows"	
Catnip (1764)	Catnip (<i>Nepeta cataria</i>)
Centaur Minor 1761)	Century (<i>Centaureum erysbraea</i>), [<i>C. minus</i> , <i>C. umbellatum</i>]
Chamomile, red (1761)	Unidentified
Chamomile, Roman (1760, 1761, 1764)	Roman or garden chamomile (<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>), [<i>Anthemis nobilis</i>]
Chamomile, common (1761)	Wild chamomile (<i>Matricaria recutita</i>), [<i>M. chamomilla</i>]
Citrus, seed of (1761)	Perhaps true citron (<i>Citrus medica</i>)



shows Bethabara as viewed from the graveyard. In the left center of the table Garden) enclosed with a picket fence and divided into squares with ins the Upland Garden, just above the four lower squares. Below (to the r side and the Hops and Potato Garden above it, all enclosed with a snake ain fields are evenly laid out above the gardens.

"Herbs and Flowers in the Medical Garden"

(Continued)

Reuter	Modern
Clary sage (1760, 1764)	Clary sage (<i>Salvia sclarea</i>)
Columbine (1761)	Columbine (<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>)
Comfrey (1761)	Comfrey (<i>Symphysium officinale</i>)
Coriander (1759, 1764) "Grows almost like cress or anise."	Coriander (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>)
Daisy (1761, 1764) "Flor. Bellidis Min."	Daisy, probably English daisy (<i>Bellis perennis</i>)
Elecampane (1760, 1761, 1764) "Used to make elecampane wine"	Elecampane (<i>Inula helenium</i>)
Fennel (1760, 1761, 1764) "Resembles yarrow"	Fennel (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>)
Fennel flower (1761)	Fennel flower, black cumin (<i>Nigella sativa</i>)
Fumitory (1761, 1764)	Fumitory (<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>)
Ground ivy (1764)	Ground ivy, field balm, gill-over-the-ground (<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>)
"Hoar-hound" "In Med. G. Almost like balm or dead nettle. Roots and leaves are used as an antidote for rattlesnake and any other poisonous bites, which people call a 'Caesar's Cure.'"	Horehound (<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>)
Hormium (1761)	Hormium clary (<i>Salvia viridis</i>), [<i>S. borminum</i>]
Hyssop (1760, 1761, 1764)	Hyssop (<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>)
Larkspur (1761)	Larkspur (<i>Consolida regalis</i>), [<i>Delphinium consolida</i>]
Lavender (1761, 1764)	Lavender (<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>), [<i>L. officinalis</i> , <i>L. verna</i> , <i>L. spica</i>]
Lily, white (1760, 1761, 1764)	Madonna lily (<i>Lilium candidum</i>)
Lovage (1760, 1761, 1764)	Lovage (<i>Levisticum officinale</i>)
Lungwort (1761, 1764)	Lungwort (<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>)
Marshmallow (1760, 1761, 1764)	Marshmallow (<i>Althaea officinalis</i>)
"Melilot" (1760, 1761, 1764)	Melilot, sweet clover (<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>)
Mugwort (1760, 1761, 1764) "A purge"	Mugwort (<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>)
Nasturtium—see Spanish cress	
"Perfoliata" (1761, 1764) "In Med. G. The plant rather resembles the broad beans."	Probably alexanders (<i>Smyrniun perfoliatum</i>)
Plantain (1761, 1764) "Plantagin Min.: in Med. G. Does not grow wild over here. It is supposed to be the best herb for snake bites."	Probably sword-leaved plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>)
Poppy, red (1760, 1761, 1764)	Corn, field, red, or French poppy (<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>)
Poppy, white (1760, 1761, 1764)	Opium poppy (<i>Papaver somniferum</i>)
Rhubarb, garden (1760, 1761, 1764)	Rhubarb (<i>Rheum rhabarbarum</i>)

"Herbs and Flowers in the Medical Garden"

(Continued)

Reuter	Modern
Roses, white and red (1760, 1761, 1764)	White rose (<i>Rosa alba</i>) Apothecary's rose (<i>R. gallica officinalis</i>)
Rose, dog (1760, 1761) (also under "Flowers")	Dog rose, brier rose (<i>R. canina</i>)
Rosemary (1760, 1764) "Hungarian water is made from it."	Rosemary (<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>)
Rue (1760, 1761, 1764)	Rue (<i>Ruta graveolens</i>)
Sage (1760, 1761, 1764)	Sage (<i>Salvia officinalis</i>)
Safflower, wild saffron (1761, 1764)	Safflower (<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>)
Salsify (1760, 1761, 1764)	Salsify (<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>)
Scabiosa (1761, 1764)	Scabiosa, sweet scabious, mourning bride (<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>)
Scorzonera (1760, 1761, 1764)	Scorzonera, black salsify (<i>Scorzonera hispanica</i>)
Snake root (1760)	Snake root (Possibly <i>Polygonum bistorta</i>)
Spanish cress (1759, 1761, 1764) "Spanische Kresse" "Has round leaves like those of marshmallows"	Nasturtium (<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> , <i>T. minus</i>)
Sorrel (1761)	Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosa</i>)
Southernwood (1761, 1764)	Southernwood, old-man (<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>)
Stock-gilliflower (1764)	Stock-gilliflower (<i>Matthiola incana</i>)
Tansy (1761, 1764) "Good for worms"	Tansy (<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>), [<i>Chrysanthemum vulgare</i>]
Thistle, Blessed (1760, 1761, 1764)	Blessed, Holy, or St. Benedict thistle (<i>Cnicus benedictus</i>). [<i>Carduus benedictus</i>]
Thistle, St. Mary's (1760, 1761, 1764)	St. Mary's or milk thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>). [<i>Carduus marianus</i>]
"Vicas: Hispanios" (1761)	Spanish vetch. Possibly sweet peas (<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>)
Violets (1760, 1761, 1764) "They are white and have the right fragrance."	Violet (<i>Viola odorata</i>)
Violets, yellow (1764)	Field pansy (<i>Viola arvensis</i>)
Wormwood (1760, 1761, 1764)	Wormwood, Absinthe (<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>)
Wormseed (1761)	Wormseed, old-woman, (<i>Artemisia maritima</i>)
Yarrow (1761, 1764)	Yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>)

Other cultivated plants noted in the Moravian records during this period, but not listed by Reuter:

Red clover (1764)	Red clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>)
Squash, "squata," "sequata" (1754)	Summer squash (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> , var. <i>malopepo</i>)

"Field Crops Grown Here"

Reuter

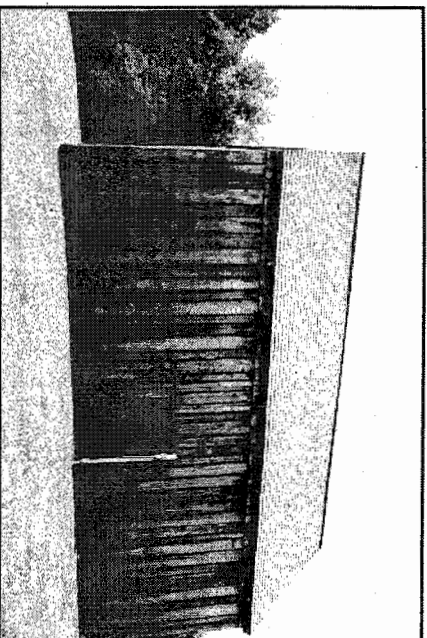
Modern

Barley (1760, 1764)	Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)
"Barley: summer and winter barley; four-row and two-row, also naked."	
Buckwheat or heathen corn (1760, 1764) "Grows well"	Buckwheat (<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i>)
"Callabash" (1760, 1764)	Calabash, gourds (<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>), [<i>L. leucantha</i> , <i>L. vulgaris</i>]
"Calabash—A plant like a pumpkin, with a longer neck, however. The pitch is taken out and the shell dries. It becomes very hard and can be used for cups and other kinds of vessels" . . . "hunters use them for powder flasks."	
Corn—see Welshcorn	
Cotton (1760, 1764)	Cotton (<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i>)
"The plant looks almost like that of Welshcorn."	
Flax (1760, 1764)	Flax (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>)
"Grows very well here; the linseed brings a good price."	
Grasses	
"Englisch Grass" (1764). "In pastures; used to feed cattle with."	Perennial rye-grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)
"Turkisch grass" (1764). A special cut grass for an ornament."	Turkish grass (perhaps a <i>Pennisetum</i> species)
Hemp (1760, 1764)	Hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>)
"It is cultivated here increasingly. Among other virtues, a good drink can be made from hemp, good for all kinds of ailments; it is called hemp-milk."	
Hops (1759, 1760, 1764)	Hops (<i>Humulus lupulus</i>)
1760: "Hops are found in good bottom soil . . . These plants are just as good as the tame ones, and have been used for brewing purposes along with the cultivated hops. The hops cultivation in Wachovia is derived from the wild hop plants." 1764: "We have a special hop-garden."	
Millet (1760, 1764)	Common millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)
1760: "Nor now cultivated here; a year ago we had a good crop of it; however, people do not like this grain." 1764: "Up to now it is cultivated little."	
"Neger corn" (1764)	Negro corn, broomcorn (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> , <i>Technicum</i> Group), [<i>S. vulgare technicum</i>]
"The plant looks like that of Welshcorn; the grain, however, is similar to rice and is bitter. It is really planted to make brooms from it."	
Oats (1760, 1764)	Oats (<i>Avena sativa</i>)
"There are two kinds. One kind reaches a fair height."	
Rye (1760, 1764)	Rye (<i>Secale cereale</i>)
"Used more for distillation of brandy than for bread."	
"Tabacco" (1760, 1764)	Tobacco (<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>)
Turnips, white turnips (1760, 1764)	Turnips (<i>Brassica rapa</i> , <i>Rapifera</i> Group)
"Welsh corn" (1760, 1764)	Corn (<i>Zea mays</i>)
"Welshcorn: so far this has been the most common grain for people to live on over here. We do not cultivate it much; however, it is bought and sold in large quantities."	
Wheat (1760, 1764)	Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Aestivum</i> Group)
"This is the grain we use for our bread."	

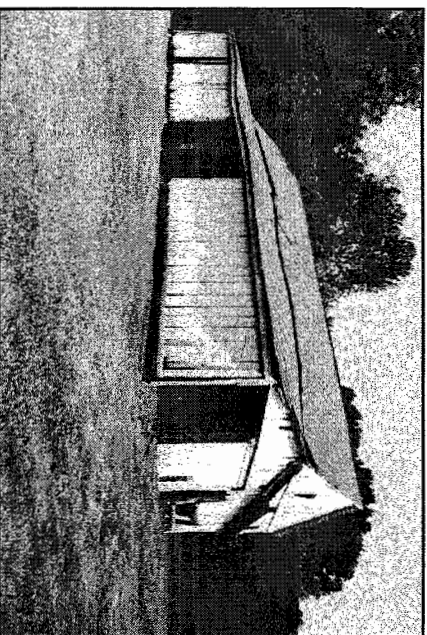
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Mrs. Bynum is chairman of the landscape restoration committee of Old Salem, Inc., Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27108.

APPENDIX 8: Site Structures

The following is a pictorial inventory of structures on site. Information on additional site structures is limited at this time. Further site investigation is pending.



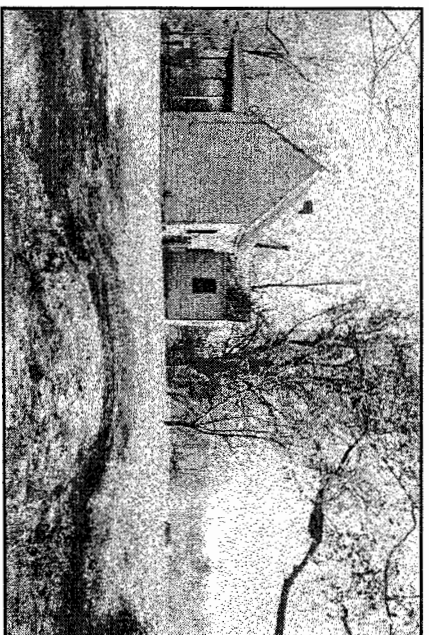
A. Tobacco Barn, c. 1840. View from the south. Timber frame with exterior renovation completed in 1986.



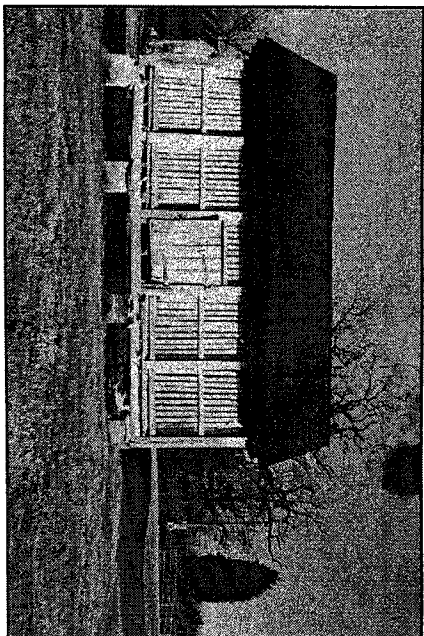
C. Main (Cattle) Barn, nineteenth century, View from the southeast.



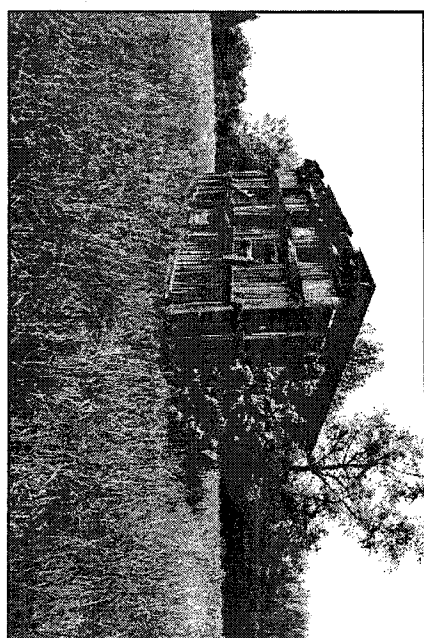
B. Sheep Barn Ruins, c. 1840 View from the southwest of the collapsed structure.



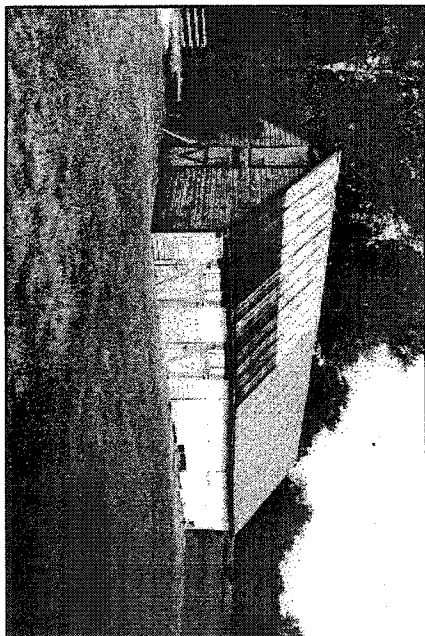
D. Tenant House, c. 1860. View from the southeast with mid-twentieth century addition to the south. Wood frame construction.



E. Corn Crib, c. 1865. View from the south.



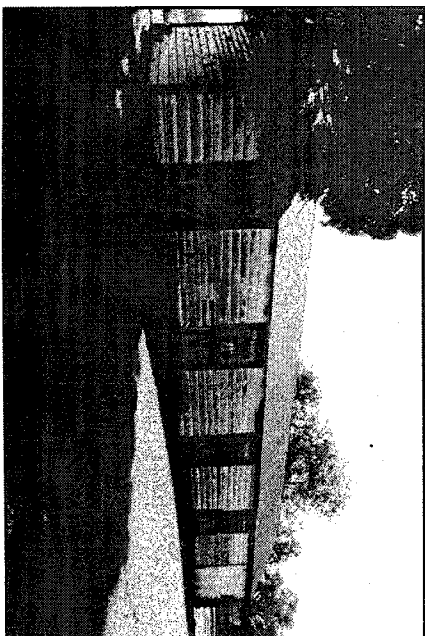
H. Feeding Station, date unknown. View from the northeast.



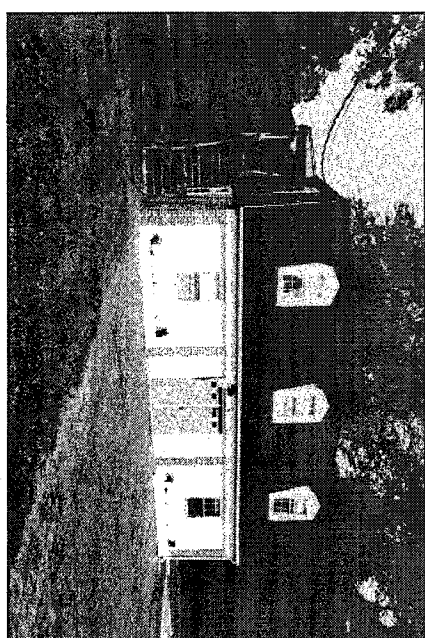
F. Horse Barn #1, c. 1850 with twentieth century addition to the south. View from the southeast.



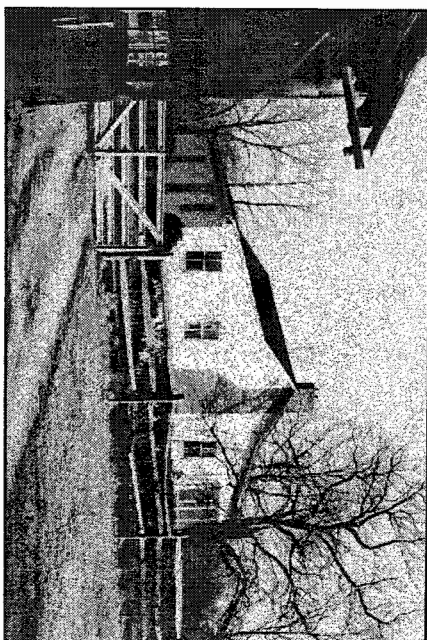
I. Farm Shed, date unknown. View from the southeast.



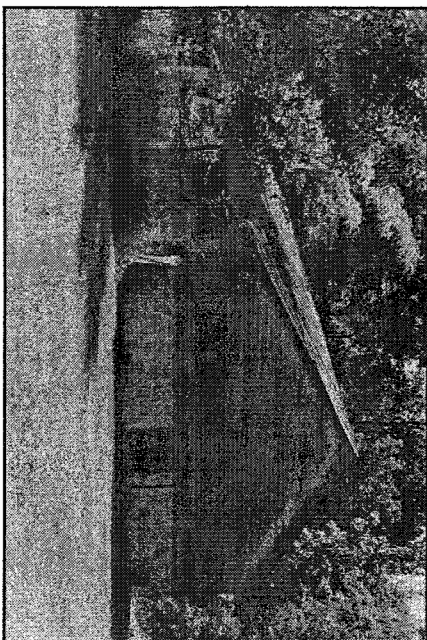
G. Horse Barn #2, c. 1940. View from the northwest



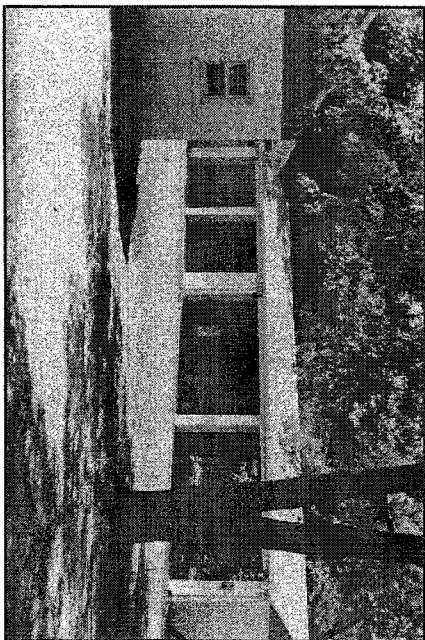
J. Garage/ Apartment, mid-twentieth century. View from the east.



K. Lemko
House, post 1935.
View from the
south.



L. Hog Barn,
1950. View
looking northwest.



M. Chicken House
Complex, c. 1950.
View looking
northwest.